The New-York Times.

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THE TRIBUTE BOOK.

A LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

ROCHDALE, 15th November, 1865.

DEAR SIRS: Mr. Claghorn has brought me the copy of your handsome work, the *Tribute Book*.

I write to thank you for remembering me, and for sending me the *great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times.* JOHN BRIGHT.

DERBY & MILLER, No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

"THE TRIBUTE BOOK WILL BECOME NOT ONLY AN ENDURING NATIONAL MEMORIAL, BUT MAY BE REGARDED AS A TROPHY OF THE BOOK-MAKING ART OF THE COUNTRY. IT IS ONE OF THOSE WORKS WHICH, IN ITS PARTICULAR DEPARTMENT, WILL NEVER BE SUPERSEDED, AND ITS MONEY-VALUE WILL INCREASE WITH THE LAPSE OF TIME."—*American Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette.*

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE DAY.

NOW READY FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK;
A RECORD OF
THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE AND PATRIOTISM
OF
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,
IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION, DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
By FRANK B. GOODRICH,
Author of "The Court of Napoleon," &c.

ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

Darley, Nast, Whitney, Cary, Hitchcock, Penn, White, Hogan, Stephens, Hennessy, Howard, Howland, Shearman, Hochstein, Billings, Will, Hoppin, Hows, McNevin, Chapman, McLenan, Lumley, Wand, Eytinge, Herrick.

TRIBUTES TO THE "TRIBUTE BOOK."

Extracts from reviews in the New-York, Philadelphia and Boston papers:

"THE STORY OF SEVENTY MILLIONS."

Mr. Goodrich has done the work faithfully and successfully in this "Tribute Book," about which there is everything to praise. He has interwoven a great mass of interesting and characteristic incidents, which show curiously how original and peculiarly American was the manner in which the seventy millions were raised; how all alike, rich and poor, high and humble, took part in the work; how thoroughly and entirely it engaged the hearts of our people and enlisted their ingenuity.—*New-York Evening Post.*

"ABSOLUTELY MAGNIFICENT."

The war could hardly have passed away without the collection and publication of some such volume of annals as the above, but we are quite sure that no one could have anticipated the appearance of a work so absolutely magnificent as the above issue from the press of Derby & Miller.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

"IT DEFIES FLATTERY AND COMPETITION."

We think it is but the merest truth to say that Mr. Goodrich has omitted nothing that could be expected in a book of the kind, and that all parties will be satisfied with the scholarly and catholic spirit with which he has discharged his arduous but pleasing duties.

As a specimen of book-making, this "Tribute Book" defies flattery, as it does competition. The soberest truth respecting its appearance is all that need be said, and that is, that it far excels all other publications of the day.—*Boston Traveller.*

"LITERARY ORNAMENT OF EVERY FIRE-SIDE."

Another of the wonders of the war has just made its appearance in the "Tribute Book." It will lead the market, and become the literary ornament of every loyal fireside.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"IN MANY EYES DOTH SHARE THE GLORY."

The "Tribute Book" is a perfectly poetical volume. Its rich mounting is in harmony with its glorious theme, and it recalls the great bard's pleasant rhyme:

"That book in many eyes doth share the glory
That in gold clasps shuts in the golden story."
—*New-York Herald.*

"INTEREST, BEAUTY AND REAL SPLENDOR."

The wonderful story is set forth in a very interesting manner. Mr. Goodrich has made public the fact that George Jones advanced the $40,000 required for the completion of the work, and that of this sum $10,000 was devoted to the illustrations alone. We do not recall any volume issued during or since the war which in beauty and real splendor of mechanical execution, or in the interest which attaches to its contents, will compare with this.—*Boston Daily Journal.*

"GIVE PROMINENCE TO GLORIOUS FACTS."

It commemorates the noblest features of a great struggle, waged for a noble cause; it gives prominence to glorious facts half hidden; and will be permanently prized on every drawing-room table where it may be laid. —*Philadelphia North American.*

"A NOBLE ROLL OF HONOR."

The editor prints in these pages a noble roll of honor—the names of many thousands who contributed to the vast sum we have mentioned, joined with which is a most creditable roll of artistic ability.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

"A TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN GENEROSITY."

We were just about lamenting that when in the future a record would be written, it would seem as though a mercantile speculation influenced us to such heroic devotion; but when drawn on the spot the picture could not but be tinted with the mellow rays of self-sacrifice and love of country. As a testimonial for the future, the "TRIBUTE BOOK" has never been excelled in the history of literature.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

"A RARE AND WONDERFUL RECORD."

The TRIBUTE BOOK is a rare and wonderful record of hope, and trust, and industry, working to promote the end believed in, faith in the attainment of which never for a moment varied in any heart that received the cause as the cause of right, and felt that Providence was working through busy fingers and earnest minds in the accomplishment of its designs.—*Boston Saturday Gazette.*

"MOST DESIRABLE TO OWN AND PRIZE."

This remarkable book, the record of munificence and self-sacrifice, is unquestionably one of the most elaborate productions ever issued in this country. It is most desirable to own and prize.—*Boston Transcript.*

"INTENSELY INTERESTING AND THRILLING."

Facts and incidents of the greatest interest, which are gathered together here in a permanent form for the first time, fill the "Tribute Book," and are so woven together as to form an intensely interesting and thrilling narrative, possessed of all the fervor of fiction, all the strangeness of romance, all the grace of a historical narrative.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"ROMANCE IN INTEREST—HISTORY OF FACTS."

Mr. Frank B. Goodrich has made such a book as no other man ever made before him, simply because the material for it never before existed. It is a romance in its interest, yet a sober history of facts. Mr. Goodrich has done his work thoroughly well, displaying a rare skill of narrative, avoiding monotony in the treatment of his subject, and grouping in one readable volume a vast mass of scattered and otherwise not readily accessible facts, of the greatest interest and value.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"EXCEEDING SPLENDOR OF THIS VOLUME."

The exceeding splendor of this volume must divert the attention of the reader, on first opening it, from its contents; and were he to pause to admire it as fully as it deserves, it would probably remain uncared for an indefinite time. The finest paper that could be procured, the most elegant binding that New-York enterprise could prepare, and the most carefully engraved designs that Nast, Herrick, Billings and others could furnish, have all been pressed into the service of the author. The result is a volume that fitly commemorates the grandest munificence that a people ever lavished in the service of a holy cause. There was danger that a volume of the character of this Tribute Book might partake too much of the dullness of a statistical work; but Mr. Goodrich has succeeded admirably in avoiding this evil. At times witty, and at others pathetic, this story of the seventy millions never flags in interest.—*New-York Independent.*

THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains five hundred and twenty pages royal octavo, printed on fine tinted paper, and illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings. It is bound in Turkey morocco, gilt edges and sides, in the best styles of workmanship.

The book is sold at the reasonable price of twenty dollars.

Apply to DERBY & MILLER, Publishers,
No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN AT PORTLAND.

Violent and Destructive Gale Along the English Coast.

Military Precautions Against the Fenians.

Escape of Stephens, the Fenian Head-Centre.

Increase of the Cattle Disease in England.

The Emperor of France Petitioned to Interfere Between Spain and Chili.

Affairs in Italy—Speech of Victor Emanuel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. DUTTON, from Liverpool 1:30 P. M. on the 23d, via Londonderry on the 24th of November, arrived at Portland, Me., at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Her dates are one day later than those already received.

The *Hibernian* has 420 passengers.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d of November.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 23d ult.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton Nov. 22, arrived at this port yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VIOLENT GALE—DISASTERS.

A violent gale prevailed around the English coast on the 22d ult. The steamship *Queen*, which should have left Liverpool for New-York on that day, was detained until the next day.

The ship *Calhoun* was driven in collision with the steamship *City of Boston* in the River Mersey and went aground, where she remained until the next tide, when she was floated into her dock without damage.

Much damage had been sustained on the Welsh coast by the gale. More vessels had been driven ashore there than for many years past. An emigrant vessel for Australia was among the number, with nearly 500 people on board. No lives were lost.

Much damage had also been done on the land as well as upon the sea by the gale.

COTTON—LETTER FROM CONSUL DUDLEY.

A letter is published from Consul DUDLEY in the Liverpool papers regarding the cotton supply from America.

Mr. DUDLEY appends a letter addressed to him on the 27th of October by Secretary MCCULLOCH, who says that from the best information he could obtain, he estimated the old cotton in the Southern States fit for market at the time of the capture of Savannah did not exceed one million of bales. This year's crop, he adds, will probably not exceed 300,000 bales. Mr. DUDLEY says that when recently in America he made most anxious inquiries on the subject, and he estimates the present amount of cotton on hand at little over 700,000 bales, including the new crop.

REFORM MEETING.

A crowded reform meeting had been held at Bradford. The Mayor presided. W. E. FORSTER, M. P., and other influential men, took part in the proceedings. Resolutions in favor of reform were adopted unanimously, and confidence that reform would be part of the new Ministerial programme was expressed by all the speakers. The substance of the resolutions will be embodied in a memorial and presented to Earl RUSSELL.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE FENIANS.

It is stated that precautions have been taken at Pigeon House, Fort Dublin, to prevent any surprise by members of the Fenian Brotherhood. It is also asserted that the military vigor displayed there has arisen out of the energy infused into the administration of affairs by Sir HUGH ROSE, and from the fact that the hulk *Mermaid* lying at the fort dock, had on board a large quantity of ammunition and military stores, which needed protection. Another vague rumor is, that three large vessels had appeared in the offing, and that the commandant of the fort had sent word that he would not be responsible for the safety of the fort, unless he received reinforcements.

JAMAICA REVOLT.

The controversy in the London papers as to putting down the negro insurrection in Jamaica is waxing warmer.

ESCAPE OF STEPHENS, THE FENIAN HEAD CENTRE.

A dispatch from London, dated Nov. 24, says that JAMES STEPHENS, the reported Head Centre of the Fenians Brotherhood in Ireland, was missed from his cell in prison this morning. No particulars are yet known as to the time or manner of his escape.

The constabulary in all parts of Ireland have been warned and informed of his escape.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The Court of Queen's Bench for Ireland has refused the application to have the Fenian cases tried in some other place than Dublin. The court held that a fair and impartial trial could be had in Dublin.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

A fresh report of the cattle disease shows that it is on the increase in England, chiefly in Yorkshire, and on the decrease in Scotland.

GOLD IN CORNWALL.

The *Times* says that specimens of virgin gold have been discovered in Tinstream in Cornwall.

FRANCE.

The merchants of Paris had held a meeting in regard to the Spanish-Cuban affair, and adopted a petition to the Emperor praying him to use his influence for a settlement of the dispute by arbitration.

The merchants of Havre had also held a meeting on the same subject, and adopted a similar petition.

PRUSSIA.

The semi-official *Journal* says that Prussia will not hesitate to follow the example of France if the latter should make a real and material reduction in her army.

ROME.

Numerous encounters are reported between the Pontifical gendarmes and the Brigands, the former displaying great energy.

ITALY.

King EMANUEL opened the session of the new Parliament in person, on Nov. 18, and delivered the following speech:

"When I opened Parliament in the city which was the first guardian of Italy's destinies, I always spoke words of encouragement and hope, and my words have always been followed by prosperous events. It is with the same confidence that I speak to you here in Florence, where we shall also be able to vanquish all obstacles for the complete vindication of our autonomy. My government welcomed from deference to the Papacy, and for the satisfaction of the religious interests of the majority of the population, the proposals for negotiations, which it broke off when it judged that they might be prejudicial to the rights of the crown and the nation. Time and the force of events will solve the questions pending between Italy and the Papacy. We must remain faithful to the convention of September, which France will completely carry out within the appointed time. Henceforth it will be easy to wait. The situation has much improved."

The King then alluded to the good relations existing between Italy and the Powers of Europe and North and South America, and spoke of the recognition of Italy by Spain, Bavaria and Saxony. His Majesty continued: "The Latin nations, united by fresh ties, are acquiring a community of interests and aspirations with the noble peoples of Germany, thus causing ancient prejudices and rancors to disappear. Italy will take her place among the great States of Europe, cooperating in the triumph of justice and liberty. Liberty has produced favorable results at home; the administration, public works, the laws and the army have been assimilated with results which in other countries have required the work of generations. This is a good augury for the future. The Ministry will bring forward bills to complete the assimilation of the laws of the kingdom, and others relating to the education of the poorer classes, the improvement of the public credit and the execution of works of public utility. The principal difficulty is to bring about an equilibrium of the finances without impairing the organization of the military and naval forces. It is painful to me that fresh sacrifices must be asked of my people, but its patriotism will not be found wanting. We shall divide the taxes as equitably as possible, reducing, at the same time, the public expenses as much as lies in our power. Italy must free herself from the ruins of the past. You will deliberate on the separation of the Church and State, and the suppression of the religious bodies. Nothing will destroy the national work. A complete change is taking place among the peoples of Europe. The future belongs to God. If fresh combats should become inevitable, the sons of Italy will rally around me. If the force of civilization prevails, the wisdom of the nation will know how to profit by it in order to maintain intact the rights and the honor of Italy. We must advance frankly in the path of the national policy, and we are certain of your concurrence. Confiding in the affection of my people and the valor of the army, I will not fail in the great work which we must transmit complete to our descendants."

A telegram from Munich says: Bavaria has notified to the Court of Vienna and Rome her recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. The Papal Nuncio has also received official notification of this act, and the ex-King FRANCIS II. has been invited to recall his envoy from Munich.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued to exhibit increased firmness.

Gold was flowing largely into the Bank of England, and on the 23d ult. the rate of discount was reduced from seven to six per cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular, of the evening of the 22d says:

"The market for American Securities has shown less activity during the past week than for some time past, the demand for five-twenties on continental account having almost ceased for the present, though the latest quotations, 63¾@63⅞, show only a fractional alteration from last week.

Illinois and Erie shares were both neglected until the arrival of the *City of Boston*, when a demand sprung up for Eries, on which they improved about $1 a share, closing at 55@55¼. Illinois shares advanced slightly, in sympathy, and at the last were quoted at 82@82¼, or ½ higher on the week.

At the close there was certainly the greatest disposition shown by home investors to take American securities, on the expectation that all matters of dispute between the English and United States Governments will be amicably arranged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 24.

COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 51,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were to speculators and 11,000 bales to exporters. The market opened dull, all qualities declining slightly. Subsequently it partly revived, closing nominal, with a decline of ¼d. on the week for American. The quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	22d.	20d.
Mobile	—	19¾d.
Uplands	21½d.	19½d.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, the market firmer, with an upward tendency. The total stock in port is 370,000 bales, including 98,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, with a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and unsettled.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 24.

Consols closed at 89⅜@89⅞ for money.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £778,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five-twenties, 64¼; Erie Shares, 57@57¼; Illinois Central Shares, 83@83½.

The Hibernian's Mails.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

The easterly train arrived too late to-night to forward the *Hibernian's* mails. They will go forward in the morning train.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 6—8:15 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Asia*. The weather is clear and cold.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE—Wednesday, Dec. 6.

CONNECTICUT ON EQUALITY.

Mr. DIXON presented a series of resolutions passed by the General Assembly of Connecticut on the condition of public affairs in favor of the equality of all men before the law, and indorsing President JOHNSON, etc.

The resolutions were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the Senate proceeded to the election of the standing committees for the session.

The rules requiring the election of the chairman of the committees by ballot were suspended, and the following were announced as the committees:

Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Messrs. Doolittle, Harris, Henderson, Wade, Johnson and Buckalew.

Finance—Mr. Fessenden, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman, Cowan, Van Winkle, Morgan, Williams and Guthrie.

Commerce—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Messrs. Morrow, Morgan, Howe, Foote and Nesmith, of Oregon.

Manufactures—Mr. Sprague, Chairman; Messrs. Dixon, Pomeroy, Riddle and Wright.

Agriculture—Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Messrs. Lane of Kansas, Cresswell, Cowan and Guthrie.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Mr. Wilson, Chairman; Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Howard, Nesmith, Sprague, Brown and Doolittle.

Naval Affairs—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs. Harris, Clark, Johnson, Hendricks, Poland and Stewart.

Post-offices and Post Roads—Mr. Dixon, Chairman; Messrs. Ramsey, Conness, Buckalew, Pomeroy, Van Winkle and Anthony.

Public Lands—Mr. Pomeroy, Chairman; Messrs. Stewart, Cresswell, Hendricks, Wright, Grimes and Harris.

Private Land Claims—Mr. Harris, Chairman; Messrs. Howard, Poland, Riddle and Stockton.

Indian Affairs—Mr. Doolittle, Chairman; Messrs. Lane, of Kansas, Trumbull, Clarke, Norton, Nesmith and Buckalew.

Pensions—Mr. Lane, of Indiana, Chairman; Messrs. Van Winkle, Foot, Wilson, Davis and Stockton.

Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Ramsey, Chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith and Wright.

Claims—Mr. Clarke, Chairman; Messrs. Howe, Anthony, Henderson, Williams, Norton and Davis.

District of Columbia—Mr. Morrill, Chairman; Messrs. Wade, Willey, Sumner, Henderson, Yates and Riddle.

Patents and the Patent Office—Mr. Cowan, Chairman; Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Poland, Norton and Guthrie.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Foot, Chairman; Messrs. Brown, Trumbull, Grimes and Hendricks.

Territories—Mr. Wade, Chairman; Messrs. Lane of Kansas, Yates, Norton, Nye and Davis.

On the Pacific Railroad—Mr. Howard, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Brown, Yates, Cragin, Ramsey and Stewart.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Brown, Chairman; Messrs. Foot, Sherman and Sherman.

Engrossed Bills—Mr. Willey, Chairman; Messrs. Lane of Indiana, and Sumner.

Mines and Mining—Mr. Conness, Chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Morgan, Creswell, Buckalew and Guthrie.

The following are the joint standing committees:

Joint Committee on Printing, on the part of the Senate: Messrs. ANTHONY, Chairman; BROWN and RIDDLE.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, on the part of the Senate: Messrs. NYE, Chairman; HOWE and COWAN.

Joint Committee on the Library, on the part of the Senate: Messrs. HOWE, Chairman; HOWARD and FESSENDEN.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill entitled a bill to regulate commerce between the several States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

It is the bill of last session in relation to railroads, authorizing all railroads to carry freight and passengers from one State to another.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, so much of the President's Message as relates to foreign affairs was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

IN REGARD TO OFFICIALS AND THE PRESCRIBED OATH.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, It is provided by act of Congress that every person in the civil, military and naval department of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe to a certain oath in prescribed form; and it is further provided that no money shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States to any person acting as an officer, civil, military or naval, as salary, in any office, which office is not authorized by some previously existing law, unless when such office shall be subsequently sanctioned by law; and

Whereas, It is reported that notwithstanding these acts of Congress, certain persons have been allowed to enter upon the duties of office, and to receive the salary and emoluments thereof, without taking the prescribed oath, and certain other persons have been appointed to offices not authorized by any previously existing law; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested, so far as the records of this department allow, to furnish to the Senate the names of any persons who have been permitted to enter upon the duties of office and to receive the salary and emoluments thereof without taking the oath prescribed by Congress; also, the titles of such officers, with an account of the duties and emoluments thereof, and out of what fund the same has been paid; also, the names of any persons who have been appointed to any office not authorized by some previously existing law; if the same have received any salary, what it was, and out of what fund it has been paid.

Objections being made to the above, it went over till Monday.

PETITION FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced the petition of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the navy, asking for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

BILLS REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill to guarantee a republican form of government in the District was similarly referred.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill to incorporate the International Telegraph Company, and establish telegraphic communication between New-York and the West Indies, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) the bill to provide for the sale of the public lands was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) moved to refer so much of the President's Message as referred to the lately rebellious States, to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER said there was a resolution now on the Secretary's table providing for the appointment of a joint committee to whom this subject should be referred. It would be better, he thought, to wait for the passage of this resolution, and then let the subject referred to go to that committee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought that the House joint resolution spoken of by Mr. SUMNER, ought to go to the Judiciary Committee also.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Pending the decision of this question, the resolution of the House for the adjournment of Congress from this day until Monday, was called up and read.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) remarked that there was an error in the wording of the resolution. It was a joint resolution, and yet provided only for the adjournment of the House.

As properly amended, it was then passed.

THE MEMORY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A message from the House announced the passage of a resolution appointing a committee to take appropriate action upon the death of the late President.

Mr. FOOT moved that the Senate appoint a committee of six to act with the committee of the House on this subject.

On motion of Mr. LANE, the number of the committee was increased to thirteen, and the Chair was instructed to make the appointments.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, so much of the President's message as relates to commerce between the States, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MEMORIAL FROM THE HEIRS OF REMBRANDT PEALE.

Mr. FOOT presented a memorial from the heirs of REMBRANDT PEALE, asking for an appropriation in payment for Mr. PEALE's painting of "Washington Before Yorktown."

THE INDIANS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a resolution calling for vigorous action against the hostile Indians on the border, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 1 o'clock the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRAYER BY THE CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Mr. BUTLER, the recently elected Chaplain, opened the proceedings with the following prayer:

Almighty God, the God of our fathers and of us, we thank Thee that the Congress of the United States are permitted to gather here and once more represent and legislate for a united country; not only united, but purified and strengthened by our trials and sorrows, and to remain, as we trust, by Thy grace, one and inseparable. For we thank Thee, that not one star is missing from the flag that floats over us, and that that banner is more loved and honored everywhere than before, and is recognized over the whole land as the symbol of proper authority, and is the sufficient guardian now of every foot of our territory. We thank Thee that the deadly strife is over, and that time is already softening the asperities of war, healing the wounds in many hearts, and lifting somewhat the shadow from the household where the pall of death has been. We thank Thee, oh God, that the Congress of the United States represents one great free nation; that by the organic law there is virtually now freedom throughout the whole land; no manacle, chain, slave or master is legally existing. And we pray Thee to give to Congress wisdom and courage and advice to carry out all such measures as are needed to make the gift of freedom not an empty formality, but convey with it all the rights and privileges of manhood. We thank Thee that our free institutions have been put on trial before the world. And now that the issue is triumphant, we bless Thee that the attempt to sever the Union has failed, and that none can doubt hereafter the power and stability of the Republic. We would invoke Thy blessing on these legislators. Fill them with wisdom from on high and grant them individually every blessing which they may need. Grant to the President of the United States special wisdom and strength to discharge the heavy responsibilities resting upon him, and bless all associated with him in the executive department of the government. Remember our wounded and crippled everywhere; let not the country forget their sufferings and merits. Remember all who mourn; give them consolation. And may the whole land be pervaded by the spirit of the Gospel, so that our institutions may be based upon truth and righteousness as proclaimed by our Lord and Saviour, filling with these principles the entire country, and establishing our power as a free and Christian nation. And to Thee, our God and the God of our fathers, we will give all praise and glory forever. Amen.

The oath of office was then administered to the Chaplain.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill amending the act declaring the officer who shall act as President of the United States in case of the death, resignation, removal or disability of the President. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The bill provides that in case of the death, resignation, removal or disability of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate *pro tempore;* and in case there be no President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being; and in case there be no Speaker of the House, the Chief-Justice of the United States; and in case there be no Chief-Justice, then the Justice of the Supreme Court who has been longest commissioned, shall act as President until the disability be removed or a President elected.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill permitting wounded soldiers accepting employment under the government to receive pensions at the same time.

Messrs. GARFIELD and KELLY suggested amendments, when the bill was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) it was resolved that a committee of nine members be appointed by the Speaker, to which shall be referred so much of the President's Message as relates to freedmen, and that all reports be also sent to said committee, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

REPAYMENT OF STATE WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a resolution that a committee consisting of one member from each State be appointed to consider and report by bill or otherwise whether any, and if so, what action shall be taken to repay the several States the amounts of money advanced and the expenditures made in connection with the late war.

Debate arising, the resolution lies over.

THE TAX ON EXPORTS.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring, first, that the article prohibiting a tax or duty on exports is repealed and of no effect; second, that no part of any debt contracted in aid of the rebellion, or which may hereafter be contracted for any such purpose, shall ever be assumed or paid by the United States; and, third, that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure all persons equal protection, rights and liberty of person and property. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, giving the use of the Hall for the purpose of a public meeting to the American Freedmen's Aid Society, on the 13th of January next.

NAVAL DEPOT FOR LAKE ERIE.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a naval depot at some suitable point on the southern shore of Lake Erie.

SLAVERY IN MEXICO.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, also submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this House any information in his possession, or in that of any of the Executive Departments of the government, with regard to a so-called decree of the Mexican Emperor establishing slavery or peonage in that republic, and what action, if any, has been taken by this government in resistance thereof.

Debate arising, the resolution lies over.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

On motion of Mr. NIBBACK, of Indiana, (Dem.,) the Committee on National Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of the bounties to those who served as volunteers during the late rebellion, but were discharged before the expiration of two years without bounty.

GUNBOAT PILOTS.

On motion of Mr. KERR, of Indiana, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill declaring pilots on gunboats to be officers within the rules and regulations of the service.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Be it enacted, &c., That the grade of General of the Army of the United States be and the same is hereby revived, and the President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a General of the Army of the United States, to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, who, being commissioned as General, may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the pay and emoluments of the General commissioned as herein before provided shall be increased one-half in amount, whether in money or in kind, over and above the amount allowed to a Lieutenant-General; and the said General may appoint upon his staff such number of aids, not exceeding six, as he may judge proper, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of cavalry; and the Chief of Staff to the Lieutenant-General shall be transferred and become Chief of Staff to the General.

SEC. 3. That whereas any General shall have been appointed and commissioned under the provisions of this act, if thereafter the office shall become vacant, this act shall thereupon expire and remain no longer in force.

THE REBEL DEBT.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution against the assumption or payment of the rebel debt.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

He also submitted a resolution declaring the sense of the House that good faith demands that all colored soldiers should enjoy all the rights of citizenship.

A debate arising the resolution went over.

NATIONAL MILITARY SCHOOL.

On motion of Mr. CULLUM, of Illinois, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national Military School in some one of the great States of the Northwest.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, (Union,) sought but failed to have the rules suspended, that he might introduce a resolution providing for the completion of the Washington National Monument, with the view to commemorate the virtue and and patriotism of those great and good men, GEORGE WASHINGTON and ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. MARY LINCOLN. It provides that full payment be made of the salary of her late husband, considering the circumstances under which he came to his death. Mr. WENTWORTH said that Mrs. LINCOLN was one of his constituents. He had just consulted with his Illinois colleague and the administrator of the estate, and the necessities of the case rendered such a bill proper.

The bill was referred to the select committee appointed to take action with a view to some suitable token of the estimation in which the late President is held.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, (Union,) appeared, qualified and took his seat.

The House adjourned till Monday.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT.

A Bill Reported to Protect Freedmen and to Admit their Testimony in Certain Cases.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

The President to-night received the following dispatches:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 6, 1865.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson:

The Legislature has adopted the Constitutional Amendment, and will pass laws amply protecting the freedmen in their rights of person and property, including their right to sue and be sued, and to testify.

J. E. BROWN.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 6, 1865.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President:

The Constitutional Amendment has passed each branch of the Legislature. The House passed a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to protect persons of African descent in their persons and property, and also to allow them to testify in cases in which they may be arrested.

J. JOHNSON, Provisional Governor.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The Two Boards of Common Council, School Officers, &c.

The following are the names of the Board of Aldermen for the ensuing year, those in the *seven* districts (2, 4, &c.,) having been chosen on Tuesday:

1. John Moore, Tammany.
2. Thomas Cowan, Tammany and Mozart.
3. Michael Norton, Mozart.
4. Charles McBrien, McKeon.
5. Ignatius Flynn, McKeon and Citizens'.
6. Joseph Shannon, Tammany.
7. William H. Gedney, Union.
8. Wm. L. Ely, Tammany and Reform.
9. Lewis R. Ryers, Tammany.
10. Bernard Reilly Tammany.
11. John Brice, Tammany, &c.
12. Charles E. Loew, Tammany.
13. Peter Masterson, Tammany.
14. Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Union.
15. James O'Brien, Mozart, &c.
16. Robert McGinnis, Mozart and Citizens'.
17. B. W. Van Voorhis, Tammany.

Union, 2; Tammany, 9; Mozart, 3; McKeon, 3.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

District IV.—Cornelius Flynn, Mozart and Tammany.
James Long, Tammany.
John Stacom, Tammany.
Patrick H. Keehan, Tammany.
Isaac Robinson, Tammany.
Hugh O'Brien, Tammany.

District V.—Bernard Kenny, Tammany.
Edward Costello, Mozart.
Anthony Hartman, Mozart.
James G. Brinkman, Tammany.
Charles Koster, Tammany.
Clement Watts, Union.

District VI.—Alexander H. Keech, Union.
William B. White, Union.
J. Wilson Green, Union.
George D. Kellogg, Union.
George H. Mackay, Union.
Morris A. Tyng, Union.

District VII.—Stephen H. Roberts, Union.
Michael Halloran, Union.
Francis A. Thomas, Union.
George Hettrick, Union.
Christopher Pullman, Union.
Milnor Imlay, Union.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

James B. Dupignac.	Timothy Brennan.
John Hayes.	Wilson Small.
James W. Farr.	Samuel B. H. Vance.
John F. Turner.	James L. Miller.
S. Weir Roosevelt.	Richard Warren.
James M. McLean.	James M. Post.
William Hitchman.	Horatio P. Allen.

We do not classify the Commissioners of Common Schools politically, as in several wards gentlemen were supported because of their personal worth and fitness for office, rather than for any affiliation with any political party; and as recent votes in the Board of Education indicate the Commissioners' willingness to drown political partisanship in treating educational matters, the TIMES will not be first to create a division in the Board. Suffice it to say that the above-named members of the new board are gentlemen of large experience and high respectability, who will undoubtedly strive to maintain the elevated standard which our schools now enjoy.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Mayor GUNTHER sent in, and the Board of Education confirmed, last evening, the following nominations of School Inspectors, to serve three years from Jan. 1, 1866:

Second District—JOHN H. WILLIAMS.
Third District—NATHANIEL JARVIS.
Fourth District—HARVEY H. WOODS.
Fifth District—ROBERT ENOVER.
Sixth District—WATTS C. LIVINGSTON.
Seventh District—RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	Chas. Bergner, Dem.	11	W. W. Lyon, Dem.
2	J. Coyne, Dem.	12	John Stratton, Dem.
3	Wm. Britton, Dem.	13	J. H. Irwin, Dem.
4	M. McInerney, Dem.	14	S. R. Kirkham, Dem.
5	A. W. Leggett, Rep.	15	O. D. Swan, Rep.
	W. H. Burras, Rep.	16	B. C. Wandell, Rep.
	Z. West, Rep.	17	G. H. W. Neander, Dem.
6	W. Roche, Rep.	18	J. O'Brien, Dem.
7	J. Collins, Dem.	19	C. H. Lyons, Dem.
8	W. W. Adams, Rep.	20	G. L. Van Cott, Rep.
	M. Clarke, Rep.	21	J. Stephenson, Rep.
9	J. W. Booth, Rep.	22	M. O'Brien, Dem.
10	Wm. McCaffilt, Dem.		

THE VOTE FOR MAYOR.

The following is the vote for Mayor:

John T. Hoffman	32,952	John Hecker	10,400
Marshall O. Roberts	31,591	C. G. Gunther	6,659

Hoffman's plurality over Roberts is 1,334; over Hecker, 22,525, and over Gunther, 26,266.

The vote for Mayor, which is not greatly in excess of the vote in November, compares with that vote as follows:

	Mayor—Dec.	State Ticket—Nov.
Union	31,591	29,910
Tammany	32,952	31,000
Mozart, &c.	10,400	14,500
McKeon	6,659	7,600

VOTE FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The vote for Corporation Counsel exhibits the aggregate vote of the Democracy of all shades, and is, for RICHARD O'GORMAN, 49,068; for MURRAY HOFFMAN, 31,738, showing a Democratic majority of 17,330.

The following is the vote for Corporation Counsel by wards:

Ward.	Hoffman.	O'Gorman.	Ward.	Hoffman.	O'Gorman.
1	163	1,348	13	1,061	1,720
2	108	178	14	717	2,589
3	163	275	15	1,657	1,061
4	390	1,566	16	2,339	2,634
5	813	1,074	17	2,752	4,900
6	289	2,169	18	1,176	2,287
7	939	2,879	19	1,706	3,052
8	1,528	1,986	20	2,361	3,488
9	3,001	2,099	21	2,237	2,559
10	1,294	1,626	22	2,326	2,646
11	1,714	4,231			
12	1,470	1,893	Total	30,249	47,531

VOTE FOR ALDERMAN.

The following is the full vote for Aldermen, (the wards with even numbers only choosing members:

Second District—Thomas Cowan, Tammany and Mozart, 1,796; John J. Donahue, 1,471.

Fourth District (two districts missing)—Charles McBrien, Tammany and Mozart, 3,632; Patrick Muldoon, 42; William L. Nicholson, 2.

Sixth District—Joseph Shannon, Tammany and Mozart, 2,871; James Reed, 2,579; —— Pennypack, 76.

Eighth District—Wm. L. Ely, 2,057; Anthony Muller, 1,344; Thomas Boown, 1,106; Peter McKnight, 1,993.

Tenth District—Bernard Reilly, Tammany and Mozart, 2,055; Geo. A. Jeremiah, 1,420; Henry S. Wallace, 1,710.

Twelfth District—Chas. E. Loew, Tammany and Mozart, 3,302; William H. Haight, 1,092; Joseph McVay, 771.

Fourteenth District—J. B. Varnum, Jr., Republican, 2,496; James Irving, 1,684; Fred. E. Mather, 922.

Sixteenth District—Devlin, 845; McGinnis, 1,463; Culver, 865.

VOTE FOR COUNCILMEN.

Fourth District (complete.)

Cornelius Flynn	13,727	J. A. Parise	217
James Long	13,679	James Fay	276
John Stacom	14,862	John Sherry	69
Patrick H. Keenan	14,615	F. J. Byrne	22
Isaac Robinson	14,405	J. C. Keenan	2,165
Hugh O'Brien	13,256	C. Downey	2,114
A. J. Oliver	295	D. Hough, Jr.	954
E. M. Hager	86	George McGrann	3,192
J. J. Wynne	201	John Downey	2,610

Fifth District (complete.)

Bernard Kenney, T.	6,567	Lazarus Seis	3,715
Edward Costello, T.	6,102	Nicholas Leger	4,705
Anthony Hartman, T.	6,566	Christopher Nugent	2,868
Jas. G. Brinkman, T.	6,199	George W. Marsh	4,535
Charles Koster, T.	5,967	Clement Watts	5,644
Bartholom'w Ward, T.	5,274	William Burns	4,659
Thomas S. Kuse	3,231	John J. Kehoe	4,952
Philip Sheridan	2,164	Wm. H. Falconer	5,143
Jacob Sherding	4,166	David Hogg	3,541
Lewis W. Maires	1,196	Bernard Kernay	723
Henry R. Roome	1,558	Michael Russel	466
Hugh A. Reilly	2,996	—— White	4,425
John McMahon	2,701	—— Thompson	281

Sixth District.

John Houghtalin	5,070	Patrick Gilmore	616
George McGrath	6,537	John Vanderpool	562
James Murray	5,849	Patrick G. Duffy	634
John G. Haviland	6,969	James J. Coonan	1,151
Michael Smith	6,143	Alexander Coyle	467
William Lamb	7,261	Daniel Buckley	684
Alexander H. Keech	8,907	James S. Ellison	476
William B. White	8,666	James Ingram	482
J. Wilson Green	8,729	Lewis J. Parker	850
George D. Kellogg	8,923	John Horan	427
George H. Mackay	8,955	—— Riley	120
Morris A. Tyng	8,503		

Seventh District (complete.)

Benjamin Moore	7,681	William C. Higgins	227
Polk Russel	8,242	John Scallon	3,450
Francis F. Reynolds	7,569	James G. Coffee	1,752
Hugh Reilley	6,824	Stephen H. Roberts	10,024
Henry Murray	8,377	Michael Halloran	8,767
John U. Gent	8,239	Francis A. Thomas	9,652
James Crowe	175	George Hittrick	9,666
Thomas Duffy	4,788	Christopher Pullman	10,144
Thomas Mulligan	4,841	Milnor Imlay	9,242
Edward Bracks	3,385	John L. Ulrich	1,513
J. O'Shaughnessy	3,700	William Scott	227
Thomas O'Callahan	3,062		

VOTE FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

District I.. Timothy Brennan 9,266
District II.. Wilson Small 7,846
Wm. J. McCarty, 1,363
Small over McCarty, 7,483.
District III.. S. B. H. Vance 5,181
James E. Halsey 3,768
Vance over Halsey, 2,017.
District IV.. James L. Miller 6,608
Samuel P. Patterson 6,056
Miller over Patterson, 552.
District V.. Richard H. Warren 3,744
William H. Neilson 3,295
Warren over Neilson, 449.
District VI.. James M. Post 5,967
James L. Hastie 4,475
John Holzderber 2,425
Post over Hastie, 1,492.
District VII.. Horatio P. Allen 5,163
James B. Brady 4,810
Fred. Smyth 2,517
Allen over Brady, 353.

FENIANISM.

Anticipated Fenian Raid in New-Brunswick—Considerable Excitement.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 6.

There was some excitement here to-day, caused by the rumor of a contemplated Fenian raid from the United States. It is stated that the Governor received a dispatch from Washington stating that a raid on New-Brunswick had been planned. It is generally believed that nothing more than a plundering expedition is thought of it, and measures have been taken to guard the banks and other property, both in this city and on the frontier.

The Fenians Still Live.

It is reported that early on Saturday evening last, when the American train crossed the Suspension Bridge, the customs officers and a conductor on the Great Western Railway made the discovery of a large invoice of revolvers and metallic cartridges, the latter article being packed in carpet bags. It is intimated that several seizures of the same character have previously occurred within a few days, the facts regarding which, for some reason, have been withheld from the public. The parties in whose possession the arms and ammunition were found were of a suspicious appearance, and it was believed that the consignment was destined for Woodstock and London.

Caution to the Public.

SENATE CHAMBER, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 734 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

Whereas, The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood has received authentic information that bonds to the amount of sixty-eight thousand ($68,000) dollars, purporting to be issued on the credit of the Irish Republic, are about to be put in circulation, and have, in some instances, already been sold and issued to parties as genuine and valid bonds of the Irish Republic; and whereas those bonds bear on their face the name of a party, as agent of the Irish Republic, who not only has never been confirmed for that position by the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, as required by the constitution; but, on the contrary, was rejected by that body when submitted for such confirmation; and whereas the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session, at No. 734 Broadway, for some days, and has duly notified the President of the Fenian Brotherhood of such session, without receiving from him any nomination for the position of agent of the Irish Republic; and, as any bonds so issued are invalid, and issued in violation of the constitution; therefore,

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood hereby notifies the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the public at large, that all such bonds are invalid and illegal, and that the issue and sale of such bonds shall be dealt with as a fraud on the organization, in accordance with the annexed resolution, adopted by the Senate, a copy of which was handed to the President of the Fenian Brotherhood. Signed by

JAMES GIBBONS, Philadelphia.
MICHAEL SCANLON, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. FITZGERALD, Cincinnati, Ohio.
P. O. ROURKE, New-York City.
P. BANNON, Louisville, Ky.
W. SULLIVAN, Tiffin, Ohio.
WILLIAM FLEMING, Troy, N. Y.
PATRICK J. MEEHAN, New-York City.
EDWARD L. CARY, New-York City.
WM. R. ROBERTS, New-York City.
President of Senate Fenian Brotherhood.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the President of the Fenian Brotherhood be and he is hereby notified that no Bonds of the Irish Republic shall be issued without the signature thereto of the Agent of the Irish Republic, properly nominated by the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and duly confirmed by the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood; and that if any bonds shall be issued without the signature of such duly appointed agent, such issue will be illegal and unconstitutional, and this Senate will feel bound to treat such issue as a fraud on the organization of which it is the representative, and whose character and interests the Senate is bound to protect.

Signed by all the Senators present, ten in number, as above.

A true copy. W. J. HYNES,
Clerk Senate F. B.

The Pacific Coast—Gold Discoveries near Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

The steamer *Pacific*, from Portland, has arrived.

There was great excitement in Victoria over the reported discovery of rich placers at Big Bend. The largest nugget yet found was worth $4,000. One man took out $800 in one day. To make $300 a day was a common thing.

Mustered Out.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

The Thirty-ninth Illinois regiment was mustered out to-day, and will leave for Springfield, Ill., to-morrow.

The steamer *Niagara* arrived to-day from Richmond, and left for New-York.

Fire.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 6.

The chair factory of DAVID DEXTER & SON, at Black River, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR quiet and nominally lower. WHEAT dull, and declined 5c.@6c.; sales at $1 22½@$1 23, closing at $1 24 for No. 1, and 88c.@ 89c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 42c. for No. 1, and 40c. for No. 2. OATS quiet. HIGHWINES inactive and almost nominal, at $2 22. PROVISIONS dull; small sales Mess at $26 50. HOGS moderately active at $8 50@$9 25 for light to good. RECEIPTS—3,400 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull. CORN 75c. OATS—No. 1 at 44c. BARLEY—Canada, $1 00. RYE 70c. @85c. PEAS nominal at $1 00. PORK dull but unchanged. LARD 23c. WHISKY $2 31. DRESSED HOGS dull at 11c, FREIGHTS—Wheat to Rochester 5½c. IMPORTS—5,946 bbls. Flour, 104,717 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 31,779 bushels Oats, 2,409 bushels Barley.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

THE WAR ON THE OCEAN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Detailed Statement of the Naval Force and its Participation in the Last Scenes of the War—Number of Captures—Results of the Blockade—Piracy by Neutrals—Reduction of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1865.

SIR: In my last annual report I presented to Congress and the country such description as the occasion seemed to require of the measures of administration by which our naval force had, during the preceding four years, been created and organized, with an account of the method and manner in which it had been appplied in arduous and unexampled forms of action for the suppression of the rebellion. The review then given of the principal operations and the brilliant achievements of our navy closed with the memorable recovery of the harbor and the almost impregnable defences of Mobile.

In this report, besides the exposition of the ordinary business of this department, including the suggestions and recommendations deemed necessary for the proper regulation of the naval service in the present condition of the country, it will be my duty to complete the official record of the triumphs of the navy in the final operations and closing scenes of the war, to indicate the new arrangement and organization of the several squadrons consequent upon the termination of the blockade and the cessation of active hostilities, to exhibit the vigilance and energy of our blockading and cruising service, as testified by the number and value of the captures made in the unrelaxing and successful efforts to cut off illicit commercial intercourse with rebel ports; and especially to exhibit the policy and measures of the department in effecting at the earliest moment, in view of returning peace, a reduction of naval expenditures, while providing for the prompt reëstablishment at any time of our great naval power in all its efficiency to meet the exigencies of any possible crisis in which its services may be invoked to maintain the rights or vindicate the honor of the country.

The demands upon the naval service, which for four years had been exacting, were relaxed upon the fall of Fort Fisher. That event, and the possession of Cape Fear River, closed all access to Wilmington, the port of rebel supplies, put an end to illicit traffic with the States in insurrection, and extinguished the last remnants of that broken commerce which foreign adventurers had, notwithstanding constant and severe losses, persisted in carrying on by breach of blockade. The capture of Wilmington was preliminary to the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel armies, which were thenceforward deprived of supplies from abroad. It released at once a large portion of our naval force, and led to immediate measures for the reduction of our squadrons, and the withdrawal of all vessels which could be dispensed with from the blockade. Such of them as were purchased and no longer required by the government, have from time to time been sold to meet the demands of reviving commerce, which has rapidly expanded as the country became quieted and industry was resumed at the South. Trade and peaceful employment have led to the reopening of the avenues of commercial and social intercourse, and the steamers bought from the merchant service for war purposes have been to a great extent returned to their former pursuits.

NORTH AND SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRONS.

Here follows a historical sketch of the operations of the North and South Atlantic squadrons, including the capture of Fort Fisher and Wilmington and the part taken in the reduction of Charleston in conjunction with Gen. SHERMAN. No facts not already known to the public are stated.

WEST GULF SQUADRON.

Under this head the Secretary details operations against Mobile, Galveston, &c.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVAL FORCE.

The result of the measures taken to reduce the naval force are thus summed up:

In withdrawing a large naval force from active service, in disposing of the vessels, in discharging or detailing to other duties their officers and crews, in making provision for a large surplus of ordnance ammunition and stores, great labor has devolved upon the department and its bureaus. Some idea may be formed of the extent of that labor, from the fact that there were in the several blockading squadrons in January last, exclusive of other duty, 471 vessels and 2,455 guns. There are now but 29 vessels remaining on the coast, carrying 210 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Disposition has been made of all the others. Some of the vessels are laid up in ordinary, some, with their crews, are on foreign service, but many have been sold, and with most of the men who were actively engaged in hostile operations, are now employed in peaceful occupation.

As soon as our domestic troubles were overcome, the duty of attending to our interests abroad prompted the reestablishing of the foreign squadrons which had been suspended. The European, the Brazil and the East India Squadrons have been organized anewupon as economical a scale as is consistent with their efficiency, the interests of commerce, and a proper regard for our position as a nation.

These squadrons, with another which is soon to be put in operation in the West Indies, and the Pacific Squadron which has never been discontinued, are considered sufficient for the encouragement and protection of our countrymen engaged in legitimate commercial pursuits, and for upholding our flag abroad.

Some modifications of the limits of the respective squadrons, and the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels, will infuse more vigor into the service, and it is designed that there shall hereafter be greater activity and vigilance in their operations. The number of vessels and crews on foreign service will not be greatly increased over those of former years, while the number of guns will be less; yet the superiority of steam over sails for naval war vessels, and the improvement and new patterns of ordnance will hereafter give our force abroad greatly augmented efficiency and power.

The European Squadron is commanded by Rear-Admiral L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, and consists of the following vessels: the *Colorado*, *Kearsarge*, *Ticonderoga*, *Frolic*, *Ino* and *Guard*, to which the *Canandaigua* will shortly be added. The field of operation of this squadron, besides the coast of Europe and the Mediterranean, will comprise Madeira, the Canaries, and the African coast as far as St. Paul de Loando.

The Brazil Squadron is commanded by Acting Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, who has ten vessels on that station, viz., the *Susquehanna*, *Brooklyn*, *Juniata*, *Shamokin*, *Nipsic*, *Shawmut*, *Kansas*, *Wasp*, *Supply*, and *Onward*. Besides the eastern coast of South America, this squadron will cruise on the coast of Africa from Cape Town to St. Paul de Loando.

The East India Squadron consists at present of four vessels—the *Hartford*, *Wyoming*, *Wachusett*, and *Relief*. The *Shenandoah* will be shortly added to this number. This squadron is commanded by Acting Rear-Admiral H. H. BELL, who sailed from New-York in his flagship, the *Hartford*, in August, and has probably already reached his station.

The Pacific squadron remains in command of Acting Rear-Admiral GEORGE F. PEARSON, and comprises eleven vessels, viz.: the *Lancaster*, *Powhatan*, *Saranac*, *Suwanee*, *Mohongo*, *Wateree*, *Saginaw*, *St. Mary's*, *Cyane*, *Nyack*, *Tuscarora*, and two storeships, the *Fredonia* and *Farrollones*. Some vessels sent to the Pacific (including two of the iron-clads) will be laid up in the harbor of San Francisco, ready for any emergency that may arise.

The extensive limits of this squadron, embracing the whole western coast of North and South America, with the islands of the Pacific; the rapidly increasing population of the States; and the growing and expanding commerce, and vast interests involved, render it advisable that the naval force of the Union should be largely reinforced in that quarter. Considerable addition to the number of vessels will therefore be made, and it is proposed at an early day to make a division of the squadron.

But few vessels, and they on merely temporary duty, have as yet been employed in the West Indies. The *Connecticut*, the *Kansas*, the *De Soto*, and nearly all the vessels which have been sent to the coast of Brazil, have visited some of the more important points, particularly in the island of St. Domingo, and given attention to American interests there. It is proposed to revive the West India Squadron to cruise in those waters, where we have so large a trade, and where, owing to the proximity of the islands to our shores, it is essential that we should cultivate friendly relations. Commodore JAMES S. PALMER has been designated to command the squadron, having for his flagship the *Rhode Island*. In addition to the *De Soto*, now on that station, it is proposed to send the *Swatara*, *Monongahela*, *Florida*, *Augusta*, *Shamrock*, *Ashuelot* and *Monocacy*, making a squadron of nine vessels.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

Secretary WELLES next alludes to the difficulties of enforcing the blockade, and the thoroughness with which the work was eventually done. In this connection he makes these interesting statements:

Three hundred and twenty-two officers traitorously abandoned the service to which they had dedicated their lives, proved false to the flag which they had sworn to support, and to the government which had confided in their honor, and relied on their fidelity to sustain it in conflict and peril. The embarrassment caused by these desertions in the moment of trial was temporary. Better men from the merchant marine, educated and vastly more efficient, promptly volunteered their services, in many instances at great pecuniary sacrifice, to fight the battles of the Union. About 7,500 of these gallant and generous spirits have, after examination, received appointments and been employed in the navy. Schools were established to instruct and perfect them in the rudiments of gunnery and nautical routine, and it is due to them to say that they have acquitted themselves with credit, and served with zeal and fidelity. The intercourse between these volunteer officers and the officers of the regular navy has been productive of mutual good will and respect. It will, I trust, lead to lasting personal friendships, and insure enduring intimacy between the commercial and naval service. Most of the volunteer officers have received an honorable discharge, and returned to their peaceful professional pursuits. I take this occasion to renew my annual suggestion that some of the most distinguished of these heroic and loyal men, of ad-

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Concise Statement of the Operations of the Department, the Expenses and Receipts.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 15, 1865.

SIR: The revenues of this department for the year ended June 30, 1865, were $14,556,158 70, and the expenditures $13,694,728 28, leaving a surplus of $861,430 42.

The ratio of increase of revenue was 17 per cent., and of expenditure 8 per cent., compared with previous year.

The portion of the revenues accumulated in depository and draft offices, under the supervision of the Finance-office of this department, was $7,136,024 46; collected by the Auditor, $2,329,855 08; and retained by Postmasters for salaries and office expenses, $5,090,279 16.

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1867, are		$18,678,000
The revenues estimated at 10 per cent. increase over last year	$16,011,773	
Add amount equal to 50 per cent. of the receipts in 1860 from States lately in rebellion	758,770	
Appropriation for free matter	700,000	—17,470,543
Leaving a deficiency of		$1,207,457

For this deficiency no special appropriation will be required, as the standing appropriations for the last three years, under acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, amounting to $2,100,000, are unexpended. It will be necessary, however, to make special appropriations from the treasury for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, for six months, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1867...... $250,000

Also for steamship service between the United States and Brazil for eight months of the current year, commencing Nov. 1	100,000
And the whole of next year	150,000
Total	$500,000
The number of postage stamps issued during the year was 337,419,455 representing	$12,099,787 50
Stamped envelopes, 25,040,425, representing	724,135 00
Stamped wrappers, 1,165,750, representing	23,315 00
Making in all	$12,847,437 50

An increase of $1,873,108 over the previous year. The sold amount was $12,399,727 85, being $1,623,138 27 more than the previous year.

The introduction of stamped envelopes bearing a request for the return to the writers of unclaimed letters has considerably increased the sale of envelopes, and is believed to have diminished the returns to the Dead Letter Office.

Business cards are printed on envelopes without additional cost when ordered in quantities not less than 1,000 for the same parties.

To encourage the purchase of *request envelopes*, the law should be changed so as to allow the return of such letters to the writers free of postage.

As stamped envelopes are cancelled by use, and therefore safer against fraud than those with stamps attached, it is submitted whether the Postmaster-General should not be authorized in his discretion to furnish them as the separate stamps are now, without reference to the cost of manufacture.

New stamps have been adopted of the denominations of 5, 10, and 25 cents, for prepaying postage on packages of newspapers forwarded by publishers or news-dealers, under the authority of law, whereby a revenue will be secured hitherto lost to the department.

Under the act for the relief of Postmasters who have been robbed by bodies of armed men, seventy-seven cases have been decided, and allowances made to the amount of $4,207 75.

Appended hereto is a tabular statement exhibiting the annual receipts and expenditures of this department from Jan. 1, 1831, to June 30, 1865. The results are as follows:

Aggregate receipts	$200,811,894 47
Aggregate expenditures	244,748,881 59
Deficit	$44,436,987 12

Averaging as follows: Receipts, $5,806,141 87 per annum; expenditures, $7,094,170 48 per annum; deficit, $1,288,028 61 per annum.

CONTRACTS.

The mail service in operation on 30th June, 1865, embraced 6,012 routes, of the aggregate length of 142,340 miles, costing $6,246,884, (exclusive of compensation to route and other agents, amounting to $556,602 75.)

Railroad, 23,401 miles, costing	$2,707,421
Steamboat, 13,088 miles, costing	359,598
Celerity, &c., 105,851 miles, costing	3,179,865

The aggregate miles of transportation were 57,993,494.

Railroad	24,087,568
Steamboat	2,444,696
Celerity, &c	31,461,430

The cost, per mile, for transportation by railroad was 11¼ cents; steamboat, 14¾ cents; celerity, &c., 10 cents.

The increased length of routes was 3,168 miles; of transportation, 1,678,137 miles; and of cost, $428,415. For other details of the contract service see appendix.

Until Sept. 15, 1864, the service on the Lincoln and Portland route was performed by the California Stage Company, at the rate of $90,000 per annum. Under proposals for continuing the service until 1866 and 1868, the only bidder was the same company, at $250,000 per annum, which, being regarded as excessive, was accepted only to June 30, 1865, for the purpose of again inviting competition. This was done by advertisement, dated Oct. 12, 1864, under which the California Stage Company was again the only bidder, at $300,000 per annum, which was declined. The service was, however, offered to the contractor for another year at the compensation of $200,000 per annum, which was refused. Arrangements were then made with responsible parties to convey the mail at $225,000 per annum to June 30, 1866, after which it is hoped the service will be performed at more reasonable rates.

The overland mail service from the Missouri River to California is performed under two contracts, one from Atchison to Salt Lake City, and the other from the latter place to Folsom City. On the western division the service has been performed with reasonable regularity, while on the eastern portion it has been more or less irregular, owing, as alleged by the contractors, to high water, bad roads, and hostilities of the Indians, disappointing the expectations of the department as to the value of the service.

Railway post offices have been established on several leading railroads, and arrangements are in progress for their introduction on other lines. The result, so far, encourages the hope that the system, by accelerating the transmission of correspondence, and lessening the number of distributing offices, will be of permanent advantage to the postal interests of the country.

The work of preparing post-route maps, under the appropriation of the last Congress, is progressing favorably.

The net amount of fines imposed on contractors, and deductions made from their pay during the year, was $56,443 37.

The number, description, and cost of mail bags, mail locks and keys purchased, appear in a tabular statement annexed. The increased expenditure for bags, compared with previous years, was owing to the wants of the army and the increase of free and printed matter.

The number of routes ordered into operation in States lately in rebellion is 241; their length 18,640¼ miles; and compensation $721,949; a reduction, compared with former cost of service in those States, of $881,109 per annum. This, however, results in part from reduced service, which, if increased to the standard of frequency previous to the war, on the present rates of pay, the cost would be—

For railroad service $550,053, instead of $989,365 per annum.

For "star" service $266,818, instead of $320,025 per annum.

For steamboat service, which having been increased, estimated at former number of trips, is $63,501, instead of $293,668 per annum, making the aggregate pay pro rata for all the service $880,402, instead of $1,603,058, per annum; showing an aggregate decrease pro rata of $722,056 per annum.

Proposals have been invited by advertisement for carrying mails in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, from Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.

Number of routes advertised	852
Number for which proposals were received	517
Number for which no proposals were received	335
Number of proposals accepted 232, at an aggregate of	$102,714
Number of offers made by by department 235, at an aggregate of	128,250

Number of proposals suspended 50, being those of certain railroads, and routes of doubtful utility.

Advertisements have been issued for carrying mails in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.

Details explanatory of this branch of the service will be found in the appendix.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The general results of the foreign service are as follows:

The aggregate postages, sea, inland and foreign, upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries, amounted to $1,819,928 56, of which amount $1,449,530 76 accrued on the mails exchanged with Great Britain, France, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg and Belgium; $275,197 06 on the mails exchanged with the British North American Provinces; and $95,200 74 on the mails transmitted to and from the West Indies, Central and South America.

The amounts of United States postage, sea and inland, were:

On the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain and the continent of Europe	$570,156 81
The British North American Provinces	162,485 28
And on West Indies, Central and South American mails	95,200 74
Total	$827,842 83

The cost of the United States transatlantic service performed by steamships receiving the sea postage only was $405,479 56. Of this amount $213,330 23 was earned by the New-York, Queenstown and Liverpool (Dale) line; $71,106 70 by the Canadian line; $73,273 11 by the New-York, Southampton and Bremen; and $47,769 52 by the New-York, Southampton and Hamburg lines, respectively.

The cost of the ocean transportation of mails to and from West India ports by United States steamers, receiving different rates of compensation within the limit of the postages, was $50,863 90, being $22,178 95 less than the total postages on the mails conveyed. And $14,691 62 was paid for the sea and isthmus conveyance of the correspondence with Central and South America.

The excess of collections in this country over the postages collected abroad, upon the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, was $411,582 32, causing balances against this department on settlements of the quarterly accounts with the respective post departments, amounting to $232,439 55.

Full particulars of the foreign service are stated in the appendix.

No progress has been made in the negotiations of postal conventions with European countries on the basis of the resolutions adopted at the Paris international postal conference, and referred to in the last report.

A convention with Venezuela, which adopts the principal recommendations of the Paris Conference, and dispenses with postage accounts between the respective departments, has been agreed upon, and executed upon the part of the United States, and only awaits execution on the part of Venezuela.

The details of a convention with the United States of Colombia have been agreed upon, which it is expected will be concluded at an early day.

Additional articles to the United States and British Postal Convention have been executed, constituting Baltimore a new office of exchange on the side of the United States. A copy of these articles is annexed.

The service to Brazil, authorized by Act of May 28, 1864, has been put into operation, the first steamship of the line having left New-York with the mails for Brazil on the 30th of October last.

The contract for the mail steamship service to Japan and China was awarded, on the 28th of August last, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose bid for the required service at the sum of $500,000 for twelve round trips per annum, between San Francisco and Hong-Kong, touching on the outward and homeward passages, to land and receive mails, at the port of Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and the port of Kanagawa, in Japan, was the only one received under the advertisement of this department inviting proposals for the service. The company is to build four first-class sea-going steamships, of from 3,500 to 4,000 tons burden each, government measurement, and commence the service on or before the first of January, 1867.

By existing law, no provision is made for compensating sailing vessels conveying the mails to foreign ports. It is recommended that authority be given to the Postmaster-General to allow such vessels so employed compensation not to exceed the sea postage.

Prior to June 1, 1857, three lines of American steamships were employed in transporting the mails to and from Europe, receiving subsidies under special acts of Congress amounting to $1,208,000 per annum. The New-York and Liverpool (Collins) Line received an annual subsidy of $858,000 for twenty-six round trips, the New-York, Southampton and Bremen Line $200,000, and the New-York, Cowes and Havre Line $150,000, for twelve round trips each per annum.

The contracts with the Bremen and Havre lines expired on the 1st of June, 1857, and were not renewed; but temporary contracts were made with the proprietors to continue the service on both routes for the United States postages on the mails conveyed, thus inaugurating a system of self-sustaining ocean mail service, subsequently adopted as the policy of the government, by act of June 14, 1858, limiting the compensation to the sea and United States inland postage when the conveyance is by an American, and to the sea postage only when by a foreign vessel.

The service of the New-York and Liverpool (Collins) Line ceased in the month of February, 1858, since which time the mails have been carried between those ports for the postages.

In 1858, the average earnings per round trip of American steamships, receiving sea and inland postages, was $7,125 between New-York and Liverpool, $8,621 between New-York, Southampton and Bremen, and $7,491 between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

In 1859 American steamers received $199,261, averaging $7,663; and foreign steamers, employed as United States mail packets, $125,349, averaging $4,730 17 per trip.

In 1860 American steamers received $228,149, averaging $7,604; and foreign steamers $147,085, averaging $2,828 per trip.

In 1861 American steamers received $157,174, averaging $6,833; and foreign steamers $235,713, averaging $2,740 per trip.

In 1862 American steamers received $33,509, averaging $5,584; and foreign steamers $285,884, averaging $2,094 per trip.

In 1863 the entire transatlantic service was performed by foreign steamers, at the sea postages only, receiving $332,184, an average of $2,516 per trip.

In 1864 the earnings of foreign steamers were $371,740, an average of $2,795; and in 1865 $405,479, an average of $2,970 per trip.

During the rebellion American steamers engaged in the carrying trade between this country and Europe were withdrawn from service, resulting to the advantage of foreign lines which continued their regular voyages; and while the subsidies granted by Great Britain to the Cunard line, and by France to the line recently established between Havre and New-York, materially aided those lines, it does not follow that they would not have been self-supporting, and even remunerative, without such aid; neither has this department information warranting the conclusion that American lines would not have been sustained during the same period under the provisions of the existing law allowing the United States postage as compensation for the service.

The subject of subsidizing American lines to British ports may be presented to Congress at its approaching session. Although in the last report the policy was commended of granting incidental aid to certain classes of new routes, as of those to Brazil and China, no modification of the system, based upon the postage earnings, was proposed in favor of established routes. The results of this system in regard to the service on new as well as old routes are encouraging. As to the new, several lines have been established since the close of the war, to which less than the postages have been allowed. As to the old, application has been made to resume service by American steamers between New-York, Southampton, and Havre, for the sea and inland postage, as heretofore. Other lines to Great Britain are projected; one of which, between Baltimore and Liverpool, is in operation; and it is believed that our citizens directly interested in ocean steam navigation will establish lines at no distant time to all the important commercial ports of Europe.

It is urged, however, that there is no sufficient assurance of the permanency of such lines in view of the competing heavily subsidized mail packets of Great Britain and France, unless like subsidies are given by this government. While it would gratify our national pride to encourage the commercial enterprise of the country, through the agency of subsidies, in the establishment of steamship lines of the highest grade to all ports where foreign lines are or may be in operation, and which it cannot be doubted would contribute to the earlier development of the commercial interests of the particular routes covered by such lines, this department is not prepared to recommend any departure from the established policy, not only because of the financial wants of the government, but as well from the absence of any necessity for special legislation on behalf of the postal service.

During the past year $405,479 was paid to foreign lines conveying the mails to and from Great Britain. If to this sum be added the United States inland postage, amounting (approximately) to $166,677, the amount which would have been available as compensation to American steamers for the same service was $570,156.

The argument in support of heavy subsidies as necessary to enable American lines to compete successfully with British steamers, loses much of its force when it is remembered that the postage earnings of the British contract packets on the mails which they convey are retained by the government and form a part of the revenues of the British post-office. The British portion of the postage—sea and inland—upon the mails exchanged with this country alone by means of the Cunard line during the past year amounted (approximately) to $456,000; if to this sum be added the postage on the mails conveyed to and from the North American colonies, of which this department has no official data, but which must have been quite large, it will be found that the actual bonus paid to that line in excess of the postage earnings was small, although the nominal subsidy is £176,800.

It is also to be observed that Great Britain grants a subsidy to but a single line of steamships to the United States. If it was advisable for this government to grant a like monopoly to any single line of American steamers, it could be paid, under the provisions of the existing law, a liberal mail compensation equal to any subsidy that Congress would be likely to grant. But were it practicable to satisfy the conflicting claims of our principal Atlantic cities by granting a monopoly to a single line of steamers sailing from any one port, the effect of such a measure would be to retard rather than advance the general commercial prosperity of the country; and as it would be injudicious to subsidize separate lines from each of our Atlantic ports because of the large expenditure it would involve, it is submitted whether our commercial interests are not best advanced by the present mode of encouraging competition in ocean steam navigation. At least, the wiser course will be to postpone additional grants, in aid of ocean steam lines, until the system based upon postage earnings has had a fair trial in time of peace, and of greatly increased activity in commercial affairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

The number of post-offices established on the 30th of June, 1865, including suspended offices in Southern States, was 28,882; number subject to appointment by the President, 712; by the Postmaster-General, 28,170.

New offices established during the year, 586; offices discontinued, 582; changes of names and sites, 200.

Appointments made to fill vacancies caused by	
Resignations	3,575
Removals	925
Deaths	229
Changes of names and sites	132
Establishment of new offices	586
Total appointments	5,447

Number of cases acted upon, 6,097.

The number of offices in the late disloyal States is 8,902 of which 1,051 were reopened on Nov. 15, 1865.

Number of route agents, 387; aggregate compensation, $229,522. Number of local agents, 51; aggregate compensation, $30,949. Number of special agents, 33; aggregate compensation, $82,790. Number of baggage-masters, 110; aggregate compensation, $6,600. Number of postal railway clerks, 64; aggregate compensation, $75,000.

The free-delivery system has been discontinued at 22 of the smaller offices, and is now in operation in 45 of the principal cities. The number of carriers employed was 757, at an aggregate compensation of $448,664 51.

Full particulars of the operations of the Appointment Office are shown in the appendix.

The attention of this department has been again called to the subject of erecting a new post-office building in the City of New-York. The Chamber of Commerce of that city have recently adopted a series of resolutions recommending the measure, in which it is urged that the present building, as regards its dimensions, accessibility by the public, and accommodations in general, is inadequate for the proper management of the large and constantly increasing postal business centering at New-York. The sanitary condition of the building and post-office employes is also reported by the medical officer as bad, owing to the want of sufficient room to accommodate the clerical force employed, and the impossibility of obtaining proper ventilation. If the proposed improvement can be made upon terms just to the government and the citizens of New-York, this department has no hesitation in commending the measure to the favor of Congress.

DEAD LETTERS.

The number of dead letters received, examined, and disposed of was 4,368,087, an increase of 859,262 over the previous year.

The number containing money, and remailed to owners, was 42,154, with inclosures amounting to $244,373 97. Of these, 35,268, containing $210,954 90, were delivered, leaving 6,886 undelivered, with inclosures of the value of $33,419 07. The number containing sums less than $1 was 16,709, amounting to $4,647 29, of which 12,69?, containing $3,577 62, were delivered to the writers.

The number of registered letters and packages was 3,966.

The number of letters containing checks, bills of exchange, deeds, and other papers of value, was 15,304, with a nominal value of $3,229,888, of which 13,746, containing $3,246,149, were delivered, leaving unclaimed 1,558, of the value of $83,739.

The number containing photographs, jewelry, and miscellaneous articles was 69,902. Of these, 41,600 were delivered, and 28,302 remained for disposal, or, being worthless, have been destroyed. The number of valuable letters sent out was 107,979; an increase of 38,792 over previous year.

There were returned to public offices, including franked letters, 28,677.

The number containing stamps and articles of small value was 8,289; and of unpaid and misdirected letters 166,215.

The number of ordinary dead letters returned to the writers was 1,188,599, and the number not delivered was 297,304, being about 23 per cent. of the whole. Of those not delivered, less than 4 per cent. were refused by the writers.

The number of foreign letters returned was 167,449, and the number received from foreign countries was 88,361. For additional particulars see Appendix.

In the last report the attention of Congress was called to the expediency of restoring prepaid letters to the owners free of postage. The measure is again commended, with the additional suggestion that letters be forwarded, at the request of the party addressed, from one Post-office to another without extra charge.

The number of letters conveyed in the mails during 1865 is estimated at 467,591,600. Of these, 4,368,087 were returned to the Dead-Letter office, including 566,097 army and navy letters, the non-delivery of which was not chargeable to the postal service, they having passed beyond its control into the custody of the military and naval authorities. Deducting 1,156,401 letters returned to writers, or held as valuable, the total number lost or destroyed was 2,352,424, or one in every two hundred mailed for transmission and delivery. Fully three-fourths of the letters returned as dead fail to reach the parties addressed through faults of the writers, so that the actual losses from irregularities of service and casualties, ordinary and incidental to the war, did not exceed one in every eight hundred of the estimated number intrusted to the mails.

The returns of dead letters from cities are largely in excess of proportions based upon population. To them special efforts have been directed to secure the most efficient service, and it is believed improvements in operation, chiefly that of free delivery, will diminish the number of undelivered letters at offices in densely populated districts.

The number of applications for missing letters was 8,664, an increase of 3,552 over previous year. A misapprehension prevails in regarding the Dead-Letter Office as a depository for the safe-keeping of undelivered letters, and not as the agent for their final disposal; to correct which the regulations are appended.

The amounts deposited in the treasury under act of 3d of March last were:

On account of sales of waste paper	$9,420 67
Unclaimed dead-letter money	7,722 70
	$17,143 37

Less than 25 per cent. of advertised letters are delivered. In some of the larger offices the proportion does not exceed 15 per cent. The payment of two cents for each letter advertised involves a yearly expenditure of about $60,000 for letters returned as dead to the department. Measures have been adopted to reduce the expense, and the advertising is now secured at one-half the rate allowed by law. An obstacle to this economy is found in the law requiring the list of letters to be published in newspapers of largest circulation, which should be repealed, and the mode of advertising left to the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The number of offices is 419, including those in the Pacific States and Territories, and some of the principal offices in the Southern States. Orders have been issued for putting into operation fifty-five additional offices.

The number of money orders issued during the year was 74,277, of the value of		$1,360,122 52
The number paid was 70,573, of the value of	$1,291,792 22	
Add amount repaid to purchasers	21,784 86	— 1,313,577 08
Amount outstanding		$46,545 44

The number of duplicate orders was 422. Of these, 353 were issued to replace originals lost in the mails; 63 invalidated by age, and 3 by illegal indorsements.

The receipts were:

Fees on original orders	$11,462 95
Fees on duplicate orders	71 95
Premium on exchange	1 50
Total	$11,536 40

The expenditures were:

Commissions to Postmasters	$2,226 27	
Clerk hire	8,350 72	
Books and stationery	5,225 00	
Premiums on drafts	91 70	
Miscellaneous, including furniture and fixtures	2,690 68	—18,584 37
Excess of expenditures		$7,047 97

This deficiency has been provided for by the appropriation of $100,000 of May last, leaving unexpended $92,952 03 applicable to any deficiency of the current year; and as the proceeds of the system will hardly equal the expenditures until it is more generally established, it is recommended that any balance remaining at the close of the present may be applied to the deficiency of the next fiscal year.

The maximum amount of money orders is $30, which may be judiciously increased to $50, and the restriction to sums not less than one dollar removed, retaining the present minimum fee.

Under the law, the owner of a lost certificate, to obtain a duplicate, must furnish a statement, under oath or affirmation, of its loss or destruction, and procure from the Postmaster by whom it was payable a certificate that the order has not and will not be paid. These requirements work a hardship to the party, in that they compel him to pay the customary fee to the officer administering the oath, the cost of a revenue stamp affixed to that oath, and the payment of a second fee for the duplicate order. The loss of orders is seldom chargeable to any neglect of the owners, and Postmasters should be authorized to administer oaths in cases of loss, and issue duplicate orders without charge.

The law would be further improved by extending the time within which the order may be paid to six months, the period now allowed, of ninety days, being too limited for the necessary correspondence between distant points.

Losses have occurred to the amount of $645, by reason of the carelessness of remitters, the burning of steamers, and other causes, not chargeable to the system.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It will be seen by reference to the accompanying report of the Auditor of the Treasury for this department, to which the special attention of Congress is invited, that the estimated amount of claims of contractors and others residing in the Southern States, chiefly those lately in insurrection, for services rendered previous to the rebellion, is not less than one million of dollars. Many of these claims have been presented, but none paid, under a rule adopted early in the war, of not paying claims to parties known to be engaged in aiding the rebellion. The questions connected with this subject, applying alike to this and other executive branches of the government, are respectfully referred to the determination of Congress.

Balances were due from Southern postmasters at the outbreak of the rebellion, amounting to $369,027 87, few of which have been paid. Means are being employed, through courts and other agencies, to collect the amounts due to the government.

The closing of the war brought with it the necessity of restoring the postal service in the Southern States. No time was lost in offering to the citizens of those States all the facilities which they were in a condition to accept. Special agents were appointed to assist in the work of restoration. The Provisional Governors were notified of the readiness of the department to appoint postmasters upon their recommendation. They were also advised of its desire to put the mails on all the railroads within their respective States as soon as informed by them that the roads were ready to carry them, and the companies proper parties to intrust with their transportation. All applications for carrying the mails on land and water routes have been considered, and the service ordered at such rates of compensation as could be agreed upon.

Anticipating that the revenues from mail service in the South would be for some time considerably less than they were previous to the war, the necessity of reduced rates of compensation, and in many instances of reduced service, was obvious. This required new classifications of rates of payment to rail and water, and modifications of pay and service on land routes. Considerable reductions have been made in the maximum compensation to the first two classes of service, as the tables hereto appended exhibit. The reasonableness of these reductions has been generally appreciated by the contractors, and the mails are being transported by rail under contracts till the expiration of the current fiscal year, and by water till the 30th of June, 1869.

Greater difficulties have been encountered on the land routes, although the maximum rates adjusted by the amount of service to be performed are equal to the average of compensation allowed previous to the rebellion, except on certain routes where the former pay was excessive, and has been reduced.

Although the service has been restored in each of the Southern States, it is not so general as the department has desired and the wants of the citizens require, because of the difficulty of procuring contractors and postmasters who can take the oath prescribed by the acts of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, requiring uniform loyalty to the government during the rebellion as the condition of holding office and for the conveying of the mails.

Appended hereto is a circular letter, addressed to the special agents of the department, embodying the principles on which the postal service is being restored in the South.

The Post-office Department was established on the principle of defraying its expenses out of its revenues. Its financial history shows that its annual receipts have rarely equaled its expenditures. During the last year there was a surplus of revenue, a result the more gratifying because no part of the appropriation for franked matter has been drawn upon. But so favorable a result cannot be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the expenditures incident to restoring the service in the Southern States, which promise proportionately small receipts, because of the confused condition of the commercial and industrial interests within those States. It is hoped, however, that this unhappy condition will be but temporary, and that under their improved auspices as free communities their contributions to the postal revenues will soon exceed any in their past history.

Although, in view of the financial wants of the government, and the large demand for postal expenditures in the Southern States, this department could but deem unwise any present reduction of domestic postage, it appreciates the duty of the government to lessen all postage rates to the minimum of not preventing the department to support itself from its revenues, and it perceives no reason why, in a few years, with our rapidly increasing prosperity, aided by judicious legislation, a reduction may not be made to the maximum letter rate adopted by Great Britain with such beneficent results. Moreover, the hope is indulged that the experience of European governments will concur with that of this, in favor of an early reduction of the present high rates of international postage, which are greatly disproportioned to the necessary cost of the intermediate land and ocean transportation, and serious obstacles to postal intercourse, commercial and social, between this country and all parts of Europe.

Among the many remarkable facts illustrating the progress of the people of the loyal States during the rebellion, in almost every department of material development and social advancement, having no precedent in history, and confounding the predictions of all having little faith in the vitality of free institutions and the resources of a free people, that of the increase of postal correspondence, as shown by the postal revenues, is not the least interesting and suggestive. The maximum annual receipts of this department previous to the rebellion from all the States was $8,518,067 40, which was exceeded in the sum of $6,038,091 30 by the receipts of the last year from the loyal States alone. The revenues during the past four years amounted to $46,458,022 97, an average of $11,614,505 74 per annum. Compared with the receipts of the four years immediately preceeding, which amounted to $32,322,640 73, the annual average increase of revenue was $3,533,845 56, which has not resulted from any considerable additions to the service, the ratio of receipts to expenditures having been larger than, with a few exceptions, at any previous period. A proper regard to economy in administration, aided by larger contributions from all the States of the Union, will enable the department to increase its usefulness from year to year in all of its legitimate functions. But it must not be overlooked that the ability to fully perform its mission as the postal agent of the government is greatly impaired by the burdens imposed by the franking privilege, and expensive service upon routes established for other than postal purposes, the receipts from which are largely unremunerative. However much the establishment of these routes is to be commended for national objects, in which regard they command the approval of the country, it is not possible to see upon what principle they are wholly chargeable to the postal fund, which belongs to those by whom it has been contributed, and is pledged to meet the wants of the postal service.

The subjoined table illustrates the misapplication of the postal fund:

Routes.	Pay.	Receipts.	Excess of Pay.
Salt Lake City to Folsom	$385,000		
Atchison to Salt Lake	365,000	$23,934 44	$726,065 56
Kansas City to Santa Fé	35,743	6,536 57	29,206 43
Lincoln to Portland	225,000	24,791 67	200,208 33
The Dalles to Salt Lake	186,000	5,660 77	180,339 23
Total	$1,196,743	$60,923 45	$1,135,819 55

These are instructive facts, showing how largely the revenues of this department are drawn upon for general objects of administration not properly chargeable to the postal fund. If to this be added the revenue which would accrue upon "free matter," charged with existing rates of postage, less the sum annually appropriated therefor, it is estimated that not less than two millions of dollars per annum are lost to the department, preventing an enlargement of mail accommodations to that extent in those States from which the postal revenues are mainly derived. Respectfully submitted,

WM. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

The PRESIDENT.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

Verdict of a Portion of the Jury.

The testimony produced on Tuesday before the Coroner's Jury which is investigating the circumstances of the recent collision on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, developed nothing new. Yesterday eight of the jury agreed to and signed the following verdict. The verdict of the remaining four members of the jury has not yet reached us:

New-Jersey, Hunterdon County, ss:—An inquisition indented and taken at the house of ELIJAH R. HALL, at the Whitehouse Depot, in the County of Hunterdon, commencing Dec. 1, and ending Dec. 4, 1865, before me, GEORGE VROOM, one of the Justices of the Peace of said county, upon the view of the bodies of Russel L. Chidsey, James Tyler, Edward Johnson, George W. Mitler, Edward Davis, Mary Francis and S. W. Edinger, there and near said place, lying dead, upon the oaths of Peter E. Voorhees, Isaac G. Stryker, Peter Voorhees, George V. Alpaugh, Peter Ditmass, John G. Pidcock, Henry Voorhees, Sylvester Low, E. R. Hall and Jacob Van Dorn, who allege they are conscienciously scrupulous of taking an oath, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, and who, being sworn and charged to inquire on the part of the State of New-Jersey, when, where, how and in what manner the said Russel L. Chidney, James Tyler, Edward Johnson, George W. Mitler, Edward Davis, Mary Francis and S. W. Edinger came to their death, do say, upon their oaths, the following is a true and just report of our investigation, which is as follows:

Feeling the importance and solemnity of the occasion which has convened us, we, the jurors summoned to inquire into the cause and circumstances attending the death of Russel L. Chidsey, James Tyler, Edward Johnson, George W. Mitler, Edward Davis, Mary Francis, and S. W. Edinger, submit the following as the result of our investigation: We find that the death of the above enumerated was caused by the western express train running into a coal train, about midway between Lebanon and White House stations, on the Central Railroad, near Pickel's Mountain, in the County of Hunterdon, at a point very near a sharp curve in said railroad.

We find that the accident happened in consequence of a coal train being on the track on the time of the eastward express, without signal back a sufficient distance to prevent a collision. When the coal train was passing Lebanon-station, the regular freight on its time, was standing receiving and discharging freight. As the freight train was leaving the station the rear car of the train, loaded with hay, broke loose and ran down the mountain, assisted by a strong wind which was then blowing from the west; pursued by the freight conductor and brakeman of the train, in the face of the westward bound express, which was then about due; the engineer and conductor of said coal train moving in the same direction on the south track saw that the car was going ahead fast down the grade, and that a most disastrous accident was inevitable, unless the hay car, then running down on the north track, could be stopped. The conductor said to the engineer, "Go on, and stop the express train coming up, and I will try and stop the hay car," and jumped from his train when moving at its usual rate of speed, threw a cross-tie on the track, but not succeeding in this, he grasped for the car, and caught hold of the rope that bound the hay upon the car, and its speed was so great that it picked him off his feet; but with the strength of his arm he drew himself up on the car, and climbing over the hay, down on the platform, put on the brake and stopped it about one thousand feet from the curve in the road; he immediately started down the mountain to flag the westward bound express train, fearing that his engineer might not have succeeded in stopping it; when about one-half the distance to the curve he saw the express rounding it steadily, and motioned to the engineer to come on; pointed to the hay-car, and informed him that it was stopped; the conductor then passed down the mountain, supposing that his train had reached White House; in the meantime the engineer of the coal train, which had passed on, while rounding the curve with his train, losing sight of the hay-car still coming blew "on brakes," and when he had rounded the curve so that he could see the straight track, saw the express coming up the grade about a mile from the train; he at once blew "on brakes" and reversed his engine, waved his flag to stop the express; it was not noticed by the engineer; he then jumped from his train, which was still in motion, and ran across the north track to a point where he could be seen by the engineer, and signaled him to stop; ran down to meet the train and informed him of what had happened; he then ran back to his engine, blew "off brakes" and started with his train down the mountain, but directly saw that his train had parted, in consequence of a coupling breaking. He immediately blew on brakes and blew the whistle, gave proper signal to go back to his flagmen, which was obeyed, and met the express bound east coming around the curve, too near to prevent the collision. It thus appears that the disaster was caused by an accident occurring to the coal train, after its stopping had prevented what must have proved under all the circumstances a far more serious accident, the accident to the coal train taking place at such a place and at such a time that it gave those in charge of it no opportunity to stop the approaching train from the West, and consequently placed it beyond their power to prevent the sad catastrophe.

Deeply lamenting the sad occurrence which has resulted so fatally to the unfortunate ones who have been so suddenly deprived of life, and appreciating as far as possible the feelings of the friends of the deceased, we cannot, after a thorough examination of all the evidence given by the several witnesses, attach blame to any of the employes on the train, or to the company. Believing, as we do, that a flagman ought to be placed on all the curves of the road where the cuts are too deep to see beyond, we would recommend that the company place a flagman at all such places. We also further recommend that the Superintendent of the road give a little more time between the express and heavy loaded trains.

In witness whereof, as well the Coroner as the following jurors, have to this inquisition, this 4th day of December, 1865.

GEORGE W. VROOM, Coroner.
PETER E. VOORHEES, Foreman.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 6, 1865.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C	107¼	100	Mariposa Pref.....	21⅜
30,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s. C.'62	101⅛	100	Union Nav. Co......	100
20,000	do............	101⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. R.......	98
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	99⅝	100	do..........b30	98
1,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 Small...........	99⅛	50	do............	97¾
12,000	do............	99⅜	100	do......2d call	98
52,500	U. S.5s,10-40s..C.	91	500	Erie Railroad......	93
24,000	do............	90⅞	2000	do............	92⅞
5,200	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Ser........	97⅜	400	do............	92¾
5,000	do............	97⅜	100	do..........b30	92⅞
20,000	do...Sec. Ser.	97	300	do..........s30	92½
23,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue......	97½	200	do......2d call	93
2,000	do............	97⅜	100	Hud. R. R..........	109⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s..........	88	100	Long Island R.......	75
4,000	N. Car. 6s.........	80⅛	200	Reading R..........	116⅜
500	Louisiana 6s......	75	600	do............	116½
5,000	Erie 4th M........	95	100	do..........s30	116½
500	N. Y. C. 6s, '83...	90⅛	500	do......2d call	117⅛
2,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	93⅜	800	do............	117⅛
1,000	To.&W.1stM.Ex.	91	100	do..........b15	117¼
3,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	73	100	Mich. Cen.......s30	116
5,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	85	500	Mich. S. & N. I....	76⅛
5,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs..	47⅛	1000	do............	76¼
10	Gallatin Nat. Bank	105	400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	94⅝
10,000	Am. Gold.....s15	147⅛	3500	do............	94¾
20,000	do..2d call.b30	147⅜	1000	do............	94⅞
80,000	do........s30	147⅛	200	do............	94½
			400	do............	94¾
			200	do..........s60	93
			200	do......2d call	94⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C	107½	100	Mariposa Pref.....	21⅜
10,000	U. S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	102⅝	200	do............	21¼
60,000	do..........s10	102⅝	100	New-York Cen......	97⅝
20,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	99⅜	100	Erie Railroad......	92⅞
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	91⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R........	109⅛
85,000	Tr. Notes. 73-10s. Second Ser.....	97	600	Cleve. & Pitts.....	94⅝
10,000	do..3d Series.	97	200	do............	94⅝
19,000	Missouri 6s......	76	200	Reading R......s10	117
			700	Mich. S. & N. I....	76⅛

8,000	Mo. 6s, Issued to Pacific R.......	79⅞	200	Ill. Central R....s15	124
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer....	28¾	200	Chi. & N. W.........	36⅛
100	Canton Co.........	46	500	do............	36⅜
200	do............	45⅞	400	do............	36
50	Quick. Min. Co....	46	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf..s15	65⅛
500	Cumb. Coal Pr.....	44¾	100	Chi. & R. I.........	107½
200	do............	45	100	C., Bur. & Quin...	113
			100	McGr. & W. R.....	28

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer..s3	28¾	100	Reading R......b10	116⅝
400	Canton Co.........	46	200	do..........b3	116⅞
100	do..........b3	46	400	do............c	116⅝
400	Schuylkill Coal....	11⅛	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	94
200	do..........s3	11⅛	500	do............c	94
100	do..........s30	11⅛	700	do..........s3	94
400	Mar. Mining Co...	15¼	1000	do............	94¼
400	do..........b3	15¼	1100	do..........s3	94⅛
100	do............	15⅛	400	do..........b3	94⅜
100	do..........b10	15¼	400	do............	94⅜
200	Mariposa Pref..b10	21¾	400	do............	94⅛
100	do..........s3	21¼	700	do..........s3	94⅜
100	N. Y. Central.....s3	97⅞	600	do............	94⅜
100	do............c	97⅞	600	Chi. & R. I.........	107⅜
100	do............	98	200	do..........b15	107⅜
100	do..........b3	98	300	do..........s3	107⅜
100	do..........b10	98	100	Chic. & N. W......	36⅝
300	Erie Railroad......	92⅛	800	do............	36⅞
200	do..........s3	92⅛	1600	do............	37
700	do..........b60	92¾	300	do..........s3	37
400	do..........b3	92¾	300	do..........b3	37
1600	do............	92⅛	200	do..........s3	36⅞
600	do..........s3	92⅜	800	do............c	36⅞
100	do..........bt	92⅛	100	do..........b10	37
100	Hud. Riv. R........	109⅛	100	Chi. & N.W.Prf....	65⅛
100	do............c	109⅛	200	do............c	65½
100	do..........b10	109½	100	do............	65½
300	M. So. & N. I.....c	75⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.....c	106⅜
200	do............	75⅞	100	do............	106½
800	do............	76	200	do..........s3	106⅜
800	do..........b3	76	100	do............	106¾
200	do..........s3	75⅞	400	McG. & W. R...b10	28⅛
100	do............c	76	200	Rutland Marble....	15⅝
100	do..........s3	76			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.........	46	300	Mariposa M. Co....	15⅛
100	do..........s3	46⅛	100	do..........s3	15
100	do............	46⅛	4500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	94¼
500	Schuylkill Coal....	11⅛	200	do............c	94¼
200	do..........s3	11⅛	200	do............	94⅜
200	do............	11⅛	100	do..........b3	94⅛
100	Mariposa Pref....c	21⅜	200	do..........b3	94⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R......	97¾	700	do..........s10	94
200	do............	97⅞	800	do..........s10	93⅞
100	do..........b4	97⅞	500	do..........s10	93¾
1200	Erie Railway.....	92⅞	100	Chic. & R. I........	107½
800	do..........s3	92⅞	100	do..........b5	107½
900	do............c	92⅞	200	Ch. & N. W.........	36⅜
100	do..........b30	93	200	do..........s3	36⅝
300	do..........b3	93	800	do............	36⅝
100	do..........b10	93	200	do..........b3	36⅜
300	Hud. Riv. R........	109⅛	110	do............	36⅝
300	Reading R.........	117⅛	100	do..........c	36⅝
400	do..........b3	117⅛	300	do..........s3	36⅝
200	do............	117⅛	300	do..........b3	36⅜
200	do..........s3	117⅛	500	do............	36⅝
200	do..........b10	117⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr..b3	65⅛
300	Mich. S. & N. I....c	75⅞	100	do............	65⅛
200	do............	75⅞	100	do..........b10	65⅛
100	do..........b10	76	100	do............	65⅛
500	do..........b3	76	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi....	106
800	do............	76	200	do..........s3	106
100	do..........s3	75⅞	100	do..........b5	106⅛
500	do............	75⅞	100	McG. West. R......	28⅜
100	do..........b5	75⅞	400	Rutland Marble....	15⅝
100	do..........s3	75⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	28⅝	300	M. So. & N. I. R....	75¾
10,000	do..........b3	28⅝	100	do..........s3	75⅞
10,000	do............	28¾	100	do..........b3	75¾
100	Canton Co.........	46	600	Cleve. & Pitts.....	94⅜
100	Cum. Coal......b3	45	2700	do..........b3	94⅜
800	Schuylkill Coal...s3	11⅛	200	do..........b10	94⅜
500	do............	11⅛	100	Ohio. & Rk. Is...b3	107⅜
500	do..........s10	11⅛	200	do..........b10	107⅜
200	Mariposa Min......	15	300	do............	107⅜
100	do..........b10	15	100	Chi. & N. W........	36⅜
100	Mariposa Pref..b10	21⅛	850	do............	36⅜
100	New-York Cen......	97⅝	300	do..........b3	36⅜
100	do..........b3	97⅝	200	do..........s3	36⅜
100	do..........b5	97⅝	100	C. & N. W. Pref.s3	64⅞
500	Erie Railroad.....s3	92⅞	100	do............c	65
200	do............	92⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C.....	106
500	do..........b3	93	100	do..........s3	105⅞
500	Reading R.........	117	100	do..........b3	106
200	do..........b3	117	100	Rutland Marble....	17

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The price of Gold is 1½ per cent. down, and Government Stocks are all up. On the President's Message and the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the National Finances, Gold opened at 148 ℔ cent, as against 148½ last night, and soon fell to 147½@147¼, and at the close of business this afternoon was quoted 146¾ ℔ cent. The largest rise in the United States Stocks was on the original 5-20s, which are quoted higher from London and the Continent by the Portland steamer to-day. But all descriptions of Gold-bearing Stocks and of 7-30 ℔ cent. Currency Loans participated in the general good feeling which the President's Message has inspired in Wall-street with reference both to our Domestic and Foreign affairs.

The foreign advices to Nov. 24, from London report a large influx of Gold from Australia and a consequent reduction of the rate of interest at the Bank of England to 6 ℔ cent. The Bank gained £778,000 sterling in bullion for the week ending on 22d November. Money on the Continent is also easy, and our American Government Stock are reported ¼@1 ℔ cent. from both Frankfort and London. In the last named market, Erie Shares advanced 2@2½ ℔ cent., and Illinois Central 1@1½ ℔ cent. The Cotton and Grain markets came rather lower from England.

At the Stock Exchange, the speculation in the Railways was firmer, in common with Government Securities, and the Miscellaneous Shares also participated in the improved feeling. After a large business through the early part of the day, the quotations at 4 o'clock were as follows compared with Tuesday afternoon, the market, as usual on the eve of a holiday, closing inactive. The Stock Exchange Boards all adjourned to Friday morning.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	90⅞	91⅛	Northwest	36⅛	36⅞
U. S. 5-20s	101⅛	102⅝	N. West Pref	65⅛	64⅞
U. S. 7-30s	97⅛	97⅜	Rock Island	107	107⅝
N. Y. Central	97⅝	98	Fort Wayne	106⅛	106
Erie	92⅛	92⅞	Cumb'land Coal	43	44⅞
Hudson	109	109⅛	Quicksilver	43	43⅛
Reading	116⅞	117	Mariposa	15⅛	15
Mich. Southern	75⅝	75⅞	Canton	45⅞	45⅞
Illinois Central	122	123⅛	Ohio Certificates	28⅛	29⅛
Pittsburgh	94⅛	94⅜	American Gold	148⅛	146⅞
Prairie du Chien	94	94	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅜

Exchange on London and Paris is quiet, since the Boston mail of yesterday. The French steamer of Friday will take out $300,000 in California Gold bars. The Treasury office received on deposit for Gold Certificates, to-day, $572,000, and for Customs $280,000.

The public documents from Washington have contributed to the steadiness of the Money market, and the occurrence of the Thanksgiving Holiday to-morrow made lenders anxious to place their balances on call loan at 7 ℔ cent.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Hanover	110
Merchants'	111	Irving	108
Mechanics'	110	Metropolitan	130
America	103	People's	112½
City	180	Market	110
National	105	Nassau	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Shoe and Leather	101
State of New-York	101	Corn Exchange	110
Commerce	106	St. Nicholas	99½
Mechanics' B'k Ass	98	Commonwealth	108
Ocean	90	Importers' & Traders'	92
American Exchange	110	N.Y. National Exc. Bk	121
Pacific	160	Central National	104½
Chatham	138	Fourth National	96½
Bank of the Republic	106	Ninth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	89½	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	94	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102	Tol. & Wab 1st M. Ext	91
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F.'85	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	98	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds.	60
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98½
Harlem 3ds, '68	90	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., '69-72	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	112	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	47
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	93	Ohio & Alton S. F.	94
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	93	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	95
Pac. R. 7's guar't'd by Mo.	70	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	75
Illinois Cent. 7 ℔ c. '75	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.	90	Marietta & C. 1st Mort.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	79	Chic. & Mil. 1st mort.	86

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Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD, Payable semi-annually, Guaranteed and paid by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1865.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 14 pkgs. Ashes, 26,187 bbls. Flour 2,750 bags Corn Meal, 198,980 bushels Wheat, 149,469 bushels Corn, 14,174 bushels Rye, 25,273 bushels Barley, 14,398 bushels Malt, 124,461 bushels Oats, 25 bbls. Pork, 181 pkgs. Cut Meats, 430 pkgs. Lard, 397 bbls. Beef, and 190 bbls. Whisky.

—Nothing new in Ashes or Coffee; stock of the latter 39,293 pkgs....Cotton has been in very moderate demand and heavy, Middlings closing heavily at 49c.@50c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 2,500 bales; estimated stock in this port 187,000 bales....Flour has been in less demand and has declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., on sales of 10,500 bbls., including Extra State at $7 95@$8 45, chiefly at $8@$8 25 ℔ bbl....Wheat dull and declining; 48,000 bushels sold, including new and old Winter Red Western at $1 70@$2; Amber State on private terms; AmberSpring, $1 77@$1 79, and Milwaukee Club at $1 68@$1 77 ℔ bushel ....Corn is cheaper; sales 103,000 bushels at 95c.@93c. for unsound, and 94c.@95½c. for sound Mixed Western, ℔ bushel....Other kinds of grain heavy.... Mess Pork ranged from $27 75@$28 56, closing at $28 25, cash, ℔ bbl., on sales of 8,900 bbls. Also, 500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, January, $27 50.... Cut Meats unaltered; sales 185 pkgs.; Lard down to 17c.@21½c. ℔ lb., with sales of 500 pkgs....Beef 25c.@50c. lower; 550 bbls. sold. Beef Hams, cheaper; sales, 120 bbls., in lots, at $34 50@$35 ℔ bbl. Whisky dull at $2 34@$2 35 ℔ gallon....Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Groceries, Oils, Naval Stores, Tobacco and Wool, remain about the same....Petroleum, in fair request; Crude, 41c.@41½c.; Refined, in bond, 67c.@69c.; do. free, 88c.@89c. ℔ gallon....Freights, were more active. For Liverpool, there were taken 900 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℔ lb.; 83,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 6¾d.@7d.; 7,000 bushels Peas at 7½d. ℔ bushel. For London, by steamer, 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl. For Cork and orders, a brig with Grain at 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter....The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 31½c.; Pepperell E, 27½c.; do. R, 26½c.; do. O, 24½c.; do. N, 22½c. Bleached Shirtings—Williamsville, 40c.; Bates, 38c.; Lonsdale, 33½c.; Hill, 33c. Delaines—Pacific, 29c.; Hamilton Manufacturing Co., 26c. Brown Drills—Standard, 33c. Corset Jeans—Newmarket, 33½c.; Sabaths, 32½c. Canton Flannels—Nashua, 33½c.; Pemberton, 34c. Prints—Cocheco, 25c.; Sprague, 24c.; American, 22c.; Arnold, 20c.; Victory, 20c. Silecias—Lonsdale, 35c.; Indian Orchard, 32½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Eliptic, 20 to 40 hoops, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25. Meyer's IXL Skirts—Narrow tapes, 55c. to 80c.; wide tapes, 70c. to $1 20. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange: Cincinnati—Business somewhat more active on account of preparations for the holidays. Providence—Anticipating Thanksgiving, very dull; market tending downward. Boston—Market quiet and most persons making preparations for Thanksgiving.... The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principle articles of produce left at tide-water at Albany from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of November, in the years indicated:

Canal Opened	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.
Flour, bbl.	1,410,000	1,029,200	863,800
Wheat, bush.	21,078,200	14,808,700	9,404,500
Corn, bush.	20,553,400	9,281,900	17,313,100
Barley, bush.	2,778,700	2,853,000	4,000,900
Oats, bush.	11,289,400	11,272,000	9,787,300
Rye, bush.	400,900	592,200	1,081,400
Malt, bush.	—	—	491,500
Beef, bbls.	57,200	48,700	9,864
Pork, bbls.	229,800	56,800	15,109
Bacon, lbs.	3,634,900	579,680	1,273,100
Butter, lbs.	4,939,600	865,800	1,099,600
Lard, lbs.	20,082,800	2,225,400	1,996,000
Cheese, lbs.	9,006,600	3,305,100	15,109,200
Wool.	388,800	1,226,100	617,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 6—1:20 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nothing doing, except retail lots. CORN firm at 75c. OATS—Sales of No. 1 Prime at 44c. BARLEY—Canada at $1. RYE at 70c.@85c. PEAS at $1. WHISKY—Sales of 60 bbls. at $2 31. PORK—New Mess at $30; old do. at $29. LARD at 23c. DRESSED HOGS dull at 11c. CANAL FREIGHTS on Wheat to Rochester, 5½c.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR steady; sales of Spring grades at $8 50. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 1 Milwaukie Club at $1 75. CORN inactive. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour, 75c. to New-York.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President; Aldermen Norton, McKnight and Brice.

The roll having been called and a quorum not appearing, the President announced the board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, the Consul of the United States at Nassau, of the total wreck on the 23d day of October last, near Spanish Bay, of the ship *Benjamin Adams*, of New-York. The names of the members of her crew who were lost are as follows: Second mate, George Tacksell; ship carpenter, name not known; William Pike, Julus Smith, Peter N. Long, George Paine, John Ford, James Roe, James Clancey and Charles T. Chase, (boy.)

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

For paving Twenty-sixth-street from Lexington to Madison avenues.

For paving Twenty-first-street from Third to Fourth avenues; also, west side of Gramercy Park.

The limits embraced by such an assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, described as follows:

All the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-sixth-street, from Lexington to Madison avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; also, all the lots fronting on the west side of Gramercy Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 27, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 19th day of December, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of January, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1865.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all Taxes remaining unpaid; an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. On all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY OF seven years' standing, on one of the principal avenues of Brooklyn, doing a good trade. Only reason for selling, the proprietors have other business requiring their attention. For particulars apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN having $50,000 in cash, is desirous of forming a special partnership with an old established house. Address, with real name, S. A. S., Box No. 104 New-York Post-office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A BUSINESS MAN with $2,000 would like to engage in some light, profitable manufacturing business. Address, stating the nature of it, WILLIS, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF a country store, doing a business of over $50,000. Address Box No. 9 Astoria Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of DODD, WILKIN & TOBIN, for the purpose of carrying on the business of tailors' trimmings at No. 98 Duane-st.

GEO. F. DODD, CHAS. H. WILKIN, JOHN TOBIN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1865.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES—1866.

All kinds of Daily Journals, Expense Books, first-class Blank Books, Writing Paper and Stationery, Games, Albums, Chess, Cards, Note Paper, Inkstrays, Portfolios, Desks, &c., &c., at moderate prices by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PERSONAL.

$250 REWARD.—THE ABOVE WILL BE given to any one who can furnish information as to where a young man called ROBERT CAMPBELL, last seen alive in July, 1864, is to be found, or satisfy his friends that he is dead. Write to M. C. B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, or to No. 60 6th-av., in the furniture-store.

JANUARY 8.—MEET ME FRIDAY, DEC. 8, same time and place as before.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING.—AT THE HOWARD MISSION and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 37 New Bowery. Over 550 children are now daily fed at the table of this institution. Donations may be sent to Hon. Joseph Hoxie, President, No. 151 Broadway; to William Phelps, Esq., Treasurer, No. 261 Canal-st.; or to Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent, at the Mission. Anything for Thanksgiving dinner for 1,200 will be gratefully received. Exercises commence at 1 o'clock, and close at 4.

THANKSGIVING.—A UNION THANKSGIVING service will be held on THURSDAY, at 10:45 A. M., at Dr. DOWLING's church, Bedford-st., to which all are invited. The sermon will be preached by Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD, late Pastor of the North Baptist Church. Other clergymen will take part in the service. Collection for the poor.

REV. W. H. MILBURN, THE BLIND preacher, will deliver a new lecture at Cooper Institute, Dec. 14. Subject—*John Milton*. Tickets admitting two, 75c.; single ticket, 50c. For sale at Hall & Son's, No. 543, Pond & Co., No. 547, Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery. Only the single ticket sold at the door.

THANKSGIVING.—IN COMPLIANCE WITH the recommendation of the President of the United States, Divine service will be held at the Synagogue in West 19th-st., on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICES will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THANKSGIVING DAY, Dec. 7. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, at 11 A. M.

A UNION MEETING OF THE SECOND ADVENTIST CONGREGATIONS will be held THANKSGIVING DAY at the church No. 108 West 24th-st., at 2 P. M. F. H. BERBANKS preaches next WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th inst.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—West of 6th-av., there will be a Thanksgiving service THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Rev. E. G. BROOKS preaches. Subject—*God Makes the Wrath of Man to Praise Him*. All are invited.

REV. SELLA MARTIN, THE PASTOR, will preach at Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*The Black Man's Understanding of the Duties of Victory and the Dangers of Reconstruction*. Seats free. All are invited.

THREE MISSION SCHOOLS, CONNECTED with the Juvenile Guardian Society, hold their Thanksgiving celebration TO-DAY, at No. 207 Bowery, at 1 o'clock. Addresses in English and German. The public cordially invited.

REV. DR. BUTLER, WHO HAS JUST returned from India, will be welcomed at the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock. He gives his lecture on *The Sepoy Rebellion*. Tickets 50 cents.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach a Thanksgiving sermon (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 11 A. M.

LEE-AVENUE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Brooklyn. Thanksgiving sermon, by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. WILLETS, D. D., THIS MORNING at 11 o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-street.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Thanksgiving service TO-DAY, at 11 A. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., will deliver a Thanksgiving discourse at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Constitution of the United States*.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach in this church on THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, at 11 o'clock. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services TO-DAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ A. M. Rev. D. P. HENDERSON, of Louisville, Ky., will deliver a Thanksgiving discourse.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (near 7th-av.) Services on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CLARK.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL DELIVER a Thanksgiving discourse, on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., in the 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Subject—*The Way of God in the Nation*.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, pastor of the Elm-place Congregational Church of Brooklyn will deliver a Thanksgiving discourse on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Peace*.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL DELIVER a Thanksgiving discourse, on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., in the 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Subject—*The Way of God in the Nation*.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—BROADWAY SYNAGOGUE, corner 36th-st. Services at 3 o'clock P. M. Discourse by Rev. S. M. ISAACS.

THANKSGIVING.—CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 7th-av., near 14th-st. Discourse at 11 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY J. FOX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK, NOS. 138 AND 140 WEST 28TH-ST. Between 7th and 8th avs.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

An election will be held at the hospital on the 10th day of December next for three Directors, as Class No. 4, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next in place of Messrs. N. K. Rosenfeld, H. Aronson and Anson Leo, all of whose term of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock M.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Hon'y Sec'y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

ELLINGER'S CELEBRATED COMPRESSED YEAST.

Whoever has used the Compressed Yeast says it is the only Yeast ever introduced that raises quick, leaves no taste, is always reliable, and saves time. More than bakers use it now.

For the accommodation of the public, we inform them that it will be kept for sale at the following places: HAIGHT & BRO., No. 389 Bowery. George Rank, No. 39 Avenue A, corner 3d-st. J. Bohmer, Avenue B, corner 5th-st. Louis Loges, No. 11 1st-av. Kelly, 1st-av., corner 19th-st. A. Zettel, No. 543 2d-av., corner 30th-st. Geiss, No. 130 7th-av., corner 19th-st. Max Donald, No. 426 7th-av., corner 31st-st. Casper Meyer, No. 331 7th-av. R. BLANK, No. 443 8th-av., corner 33d-st. N. BOWES, No. 332 9th-av., corner 37th-st. H. Mankon, No. 282 10th-av. FLOWERSTONE, No. 89 Barclay-st. W. Schmidt, No. 112 Greenwich-st. B. Schmidt, No. 246 Greenwich-st. ADAM CUTTY, No. 123 6th-st. H. Blech & Bro., No. 118 10th-av., corner 18th-st. And in other respectable grocery stores. Sole agent for Long Island, J. PRICE, Baker, corner South 2d and 8d sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Manufactory, Nos. 317 and 331 West 18th-st., New-York.

IRON! IRON!!

200 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig.
250 tons No. 1 Allentown.
250 tons No. 1 Thomas.
200 tons No. 1 Carbon.
200 tons No. 1 Poughkeepsie.
500 tons best Bar Iron.
100 tons common Bar Iron.
100 tons Wrought Scrap.
100 tons best Spike Iron.

Ready for immediate delivery. For sale by PETTEE, WILSON & CO., No. 228 South-st.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Having added to its board a Committee on Correspondence and Organization, the ladies of that committee will be found at Room No. 30 Bible House, where they will be glad to receive the letters or visits of members of auxiliary societies in the country. Miss ELLEN COLLINS, Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, Mrs. JOSEPH SAMPSON, Mrs. GEO. J. CORNELL, Mrs. CHAS. R. LOWELL, Jr., Miss SARAH HITCHCOCK, Miss FANNY RUSSELL.

DONATION VISIT AT THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, NO. 32 EAST 30TH-ST.—The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are invited to visit the Institution on THANKSGIVING DAY, Dec. 7, between the hours of 3 and 8 o'clock P. M. Exercises in the Chapel, by the children, as usual, commencing in the afternoon at 3, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Recess and dinner for the children, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock. The several Home Industrial Schools—not convened at the Home—will have their Thanksgiving dinner at their respective school-rooms, on the same day or the day following. Provisions, clothing or anything in the line of family supplies, will be gratefully received.

CRUTCHES.—FIRST AND ONLY PREMIUM awarded at the American Institute Fair, and State Fair, Pennsylvania, 1865, HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER CRUTCHES are pronounced by surgeons and everybody else to be the very best; they are easy and convenient, prevent paralysis of the nerves, and are in all respects unrivaled. Agents wanted. Send for circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 476½ Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—TO DEALERS IN THIS and other cities, a fine assortment of morocco traveling, shopping and dressing bags, dressing cases, &c., for ladies and gentlemen. JOHN CATTNACH, No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Christian public, that Rev. JOHN FRISBEE, colored, has been duly authorized to receive contributions for the building of the A. M. E. Church, at Harlem.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one two-seated rockaway and one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York.

A FEW HORSES WILL BE TAKEN for the Winter and well taken care of, at $3 per week. Address H. D. H., Box No. 3,134 Post-office, who will give all information.

SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—2,000 straps, all styles; fancy sleigh bells, 150 sleighs, 300 carriages; largest assortment ever offered in New-York. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned offers for sale AT WHOLESALE PRICES, his large stock of Champagne, Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Muscat, Sherry, Port, and Malaga Wines.

All goods warranted strictly pure.

Send for a price list, or apply to J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S SECRET.

The great secret of the unparalleled success of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

is in the fact that their rate of profit is based upon "enormous sales, with a small percentage." The large amount of business done enables them to buy "TEAS BY THE CARGO," and to sell them at the usual cargo prices, thereby saving from three to five profits to the consumer, or about

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.

The retail trade of the company is based upon a sale of 1,000 chests per week.

The company have leased extensive warehouses in the most central locations and fitted them up in a style of magnificence, very far surpassing anything ever before known in this country. It has been the aim of the company to select localities that cannot fail to convene all sections of the metropolis and surrounding cities. The prices being uniform, customers can select either of our stores mentioned below, as may best accommodate them. By examining our list of prices, consumers of teas and coffees will see that they have been PAYING ENORMOUS PROFITS.

The company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c.; best, $1 per pound.

MIXED, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c.; best, $1 per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10; best, $1 20 per pound.

GREEN TEAS, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10; best, $1 25 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10; best, $1 25 per pound.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10; best, $1 25 per pound.

IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER, best, $1 25 per pound.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c.; best, 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., cor. Church-st.
No. 640 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st.
No. 503 8th-av., near 37th-st.
No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, cor. Concord-st.

Country Clubs, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and, in case of clubs, can have each party's name marked on their packages, as directed, by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st. We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.,

where all their Teas are sold at cargo prices, in quantities to suit the country and city trade.

We issue a Monthly Price List; all buyers of Teas should examine it before making their purchases.

Since the opening of the Southern markets we have made extensive arrangements, and are now prepared to supply that trade with Teas in a great variety of styles of packages, namely: fancy caddies of various sizes; quarter, half and pound packages, in tin foil; Foochongs, &c., &c. We have also nests of fancy caddies, seven in a nest, at $2 50 per nest; and small-sized nests, four in a nest, at $1 25 per nest.

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ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.

The retail trade of the company is based upon a sale of 1,000 chests per week.

The company have leased extensive warehouses in the most central locations and fitted them up in a style of magnificence, very far surpassing anything ever before known in this country. It has been the aim of the company to select localities that cannot fail to convene all sections of the metropolis and surrounding cities. The prices being uniform, customers can select either of our stores mentioned below, as may best accommodate them. By examining our list of prices, consumers of teas and coffees will see that they have been PAYING ENORMOUS PROFITS.

The company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c.; best, $1 per pound.

MIXED, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c.; best, $1 per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10; best, $1 20 per pound.

GREEN TEAS, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10; best, $1 25 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10; best, $1 25 per pound.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10; best, $1 25 per pound.

IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER, best, $1 25 per pound.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c.; best, 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., cor. Church-st.
No. 640 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st.
No. 503 8th-av., near 37th-st.
No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, cor. Concord-st.

Country Clubs, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and, in case of clubs, can have each party's name marked on their packages, as directed, by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st. We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.,

where all their Teas are sold at cargo prices, in quantities to suit the country and city trade.

We issue a Monthly Price List; all buyers of Teas should examine it before making their purchases.

Since the opening of the Southern markets we have made extensive arrangements, and are now prepared to supply that trade with Teas in a great variety of styles of packages, namely: fancy caddies of various sizes; quarter, half and pound packages, in tin foil; Foochongs, &c., &c. We have also nests of fancy caddies, seven in a nest, at $2 50 per nest; and small-sized nests, four in a nest, at $1 25 per nest.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1865.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near City Hall.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Grand gala night: CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
4th-av. and 23d-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—Sixth Annual Exhibition of PAINTINGS and STATUARY of the Society.

DERBY ART GALLERY.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—Huntington's REPUBLICAN COURT, or, Mrs. Washington's Reception Day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, METAMORA. Characters by Forrest, J. McCullough, J. W. Collier, Messrs. Burnett, Ralston, Holmes, Nunan, Barry, Rendle; Misses Farren, Agnes Perry, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOST IN LONDON: Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, J. C. Williamson, Browne, Pope, Graham and Ward, Misses Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, Mary Barrett and Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, The OCTOROON; or, Life in Louisiana: Characters by Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Chas. Walcot, Jr., John-Dyott, J. G. Hanley, Andrews, Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. C. Walcot, Kate Morton, Miss Andrews and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SAM: Principal characters by Messrs. Chanfrau, Parsloe, and others; and Miss Olive Logan.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FORTY THIEVES—WAR IN CHINA—JACK SHEPPARD—GEO. BARRINGTON—THREE CRACKSMEN—YANKEE TARS IN CHINA.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 7 o'clock, SINBAD THE SAILOR—THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS: Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring. THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION: Characters by Messrs. Whalley, Mestayer, Marden, and Miss Denvil.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, THE QUEEN'S PAGE: Characters by Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Jamieson, Wilton, Anderson, Mrs. Prior and Mrs. Jamieson. CIRCUS and the Living Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY and a FAIR FENIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM by the company.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Bryant's NEW STUMP SPEECH, THE PAWNBROKERS, and a variety of Ethiopian performances.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
Corner of Grand and Crosby-sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THORPE AND OVERIN'S MINSTREL NATIONALITIES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Astor-place, between Third and Fourth avenues.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 3 and 8 o'clock. CONCERT by THEODORE THOMAS and his celebrated orchestra; Effie Parkhurst, Mrs. Parkhurst, Prof. Dispacker.

HOPE CHAPEL.
Broadway, between Fourth-street and Astor-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, commencing at 2 o'clock. MAGIC and NECROMANCY, by Prof. and Mme. Wiseman.

THE STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 15 Tenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.
THIS DAY and EVENING, Dec. 7, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fourth Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES, by celebrated artists.

NO EVENING EDITION TO-DAY.

No evening editions of the TIMES will be issued to-day, in view of the observance of the National Thanksgiving.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday very little business of importance was transacted. The standing committees were announced. They do not differ essentially from those of last year. Mr. SUMNER introduced a series of resolutions in regard to the appointment of officials in the States lately in rebellion who had not taken the prescribed oath. Objection was made and the resolutions went over till Monday. Several bills of minor importance were introduced and appropriately referred, and the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

In the House a bill was introduced by Mr. THAYER to amend the act declaring the officer who shall act as President of the United States in case of the death, resignation, removal or disability of the President. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to permit wounded soldiers accepting employment under the government to receive pensions at the same time. It was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. A joint resolution was introduced and laid over, to amend the article of the constitution prohibiting a tax on exports. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was submitted and laid over, calling upon the President for information in regard to the reëstablishment of slavery in Mexico. Mr. WASHBURNE introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee, reviving the rank of General. Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, introduced a resolution for the relief of Mrs. LINCOLN. It provides that full payment be made of the salary of her late husband, considering the circumstances under which he came to his death. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Memorial to the late President.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian* arrived at Portland yesterday, with one day's later news from Europe. Her news is not important. A very violent gale prevailed on the English coast on the 22d ult. More vessels were driven ashore near Plymouth than for many years. STEPHENS, the Fenian Head Centre, escaped from prison on the morning of the 24th. The cattle disease is reported to be on the increase in England. Numerous encounters are reported between the Pontificial gendarmes and the Brigands, the former displaying great energy. The Paris merchants had held a meeting in regard to the Spanish-Chilian affairs, and adopted a petition to the Emperor, praying him to use his influence for a settlement of the dispute by arbitration.

GENERAL NEWS.

Through a telegram received by President JOHNSON last evening, we have the gratifying intelligence that the Georgia Legislature has adopted the Constitutional Amendment, and taken the initiatory steps for the passage of a Freedmen's Code, which shall ensure them the rights of person and property, including that of testifying in the courts of justice. This is the fourth rebel State and the twenty-eighth in all, that have ratified the Amendment, which completes the number requisite to its final adoption.

The American and Freedmen's Aid Commission have issued a circular appealing to the churches to devote their Thanksgiving offerings, in part, at least, to the destitute freedmen. As an indication of the needs of these people and the draft on the society, the Freedmen's Bureau state that unless some provision is made 30,000 in Georgia and 40,000 in Alabama will not only suffer but absolutely perish before the Winter is over. Bishop SIMPSON is President of this society, and JACOB R. SHIPHERD, Secretary. The general office is located in Washington City. Under the direction of officers so well known and highly respected, the society cannot fail to secure the confidence, as its object invites the sympathies of the people, without regard to ecclesiastical distinctions. Contributions can be sent to GEO. C. WARD, Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-st., or JOSEPH B. COLLINS, No. 40 Wall-street.

A Fenian excitement has broken out in the Province of New-Brunswick. It was reported that the authorities had received a warding from Washington that an attack was planned. At St. John and other points on the frontier precautionary measures were taken.

By the way of San Francisco we receive intelligence of remarkable discoveries of gold at Big Bend, Vancouver's Island. A $4,000 nugget had been found,

and it was an ordinary thing for the miners to make $300 a day.

The British ship *Alcyone*, of St. John, N. B., from Liverpool for Baltimore, went ashore north of Hatteras, on the 27th ult., and was abandoned. The Captain and crew were taken on board by the *Washington*, bound for Wilmington, N. C.

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of GOODRIDGE and another against The National Fire Insurance Company, was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court, Part 2, before Chief-Justice ROBERTSON and a jury. There are some very important principles of law involved in the case. The difficulty arises out of the destruction by fire of JACKSON & WOODRUFF's bonded warehouses, at the foot of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, on the 15th of July, 1864, where there was stored a large quantity of nitrate of soda. The value of this article owned by plaintiffs, and on store there at the time, was near $50,000. They were insured in several companies, and among others the plaintiffs had, as they claim, an insurance with the National Fire Insurance Company, the defendants, of $5,000 on this article of merchandise. The company have, in their answer, set up several distinct defences, prominent among which are that the policy did not cover the property destroyed, and that the plaintiffs are not, and were not, at the time of the commencement of the action, the real parties in interest. Distinguished counsel are engaged on either side. The trial will probably occupy several days.

This week, considering that it is the first of the December Term, is rather a broken one for the law courts—election on Tuesday, and to-day Thanksgiving, which will be observed as a general holiday. Both of the Trial Terms of the Common Pleas have adjourned to Monday next, for want of jurors. In two of the three Circuits, there was very little business transacted yesterday. They have all adjourned until Friday. The calendar of Part 1, Superior Court, will not be called until Monday, the 11th inst., that branch being still occupied with the Strong divorce case. Mr. MCKEON occupied the entire day, yesterday, in opening to the jury Mrs. STRONG's side of the story. The Oyer and Terminer will commence on Monday, before Justice SUTHERLAND.

Abou 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the four-story building Nos. 14 and 16 Front-street, occupied by PATTERSON BROS. and C. C. COFFIN, fell from the immense weight of flour stored on the upper floors. The buildings were being closed up at the time and only two persons were near them, JOHN WILSON and JAMES HOGAN, both of whom were severely injured. The building No. 16 is said to have been built five years ago on the old foundation which was very insecure. No. 14 was formerly a dwelling-house. The loss on the property stored in the building will be considerable as a number of the flour barrels were crushed in and their contents scattered about the street.

PATRICK MCCUDDEN, an officer attached to the Court of General Sessions was shot yesterday afternoon in the porter-house corner of Broome and Marion streets, and it is feared fatally injured. The assailant was PATRICK DWYER, a bar-keeper, and the assault grew out of revengeful feelings engendered by the result of the recent election. MCCUDDEN received a dangerous wound in the abdomen, and was at last accounts suffering from internal hemorrhage. DWYER was arrested and committed to await the results of MCCUDDEN's injuries.

The trial of the action entitled LEMUEL SISSON *vs.* JOHN BUZBY, et al, was commenced yesterday, in the Circuit Court, Part 2, before Justice BARNARD and a jury. It involved to some extent the value of certain alleged gold mines in Nova Scotia, and especially the question as to the soundness of the institution known as the "New-York and Nova Scotia Gold Mining Company." The trial was not concluded when the court adjourned. The plaintiff seeks to recover $35,000 for alleged fraudulent representations made by one BENJAMIN C. BUZBY, deceased, to the plaintiff.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, nominations of School Inspectors, to serve three years from Jan. 1, 1866, were received from Mayor GUNTHER. The subject of corporeal punishment was discussed, and a committee reported upon the expediency of closing the schools against the children of non-residents. The board ordered that the schools be closed on Friday, to enable the teachers to spend Thanksgiving with their friends in the rural districts.

Coroner COLLIN yesterday commenced an inquest at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, on the body of the unknown boy who was killed by the collision of a Third-avenue car and a Harlem Railroad freight car. Several witnesses was examined, among them both the drivers, and the inquest was adjourned over to Friday afternoon.

WM. ROSS WALLACE, a few days ago, delivered a poem entitled "The Apotheosis of American Labor." It is highly commended in the Philadelphia papers. Mr. WALLACE informs us that he proposes to use it, in connection with a paper on "Peter the Great," as a lecture this Winter before sundry associations.

A monster meeting of workingmen was held last evening at Cooper Institute to institute an organization having in view the limiting of working hours to eight each day. The hall was crowded, and the platform well supplied with speakers, who delivered stirring addresses till 10:30 o'clock, when the meeting dispersed, well satisfied with the demonstration.

The Custom-house frauds were up again yesterday for further hearing before Justice DOWLING, but, owing to the unavoidable absence of the counsel for the prosecution, the case was adjourned till Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. HENRY LOW, of Ridgewood, Long Island, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon by being thrown from his wagon while driving in the Cypress Hill road. Mr. LOW was removed to Breck's Hotel, where he died within a few minutes.

Government Stocks were up and Gold down, yesterday, on the President's Message. Gold fell from 148⅜ to 146⅜ per cent. Money easy and Exchange on London steady. The Stock Exchange was generally higher, and a considerable business done on an improved feeling in the market.

Grant's Report—The Campaigns and the Commanders.

There is nothing in military literature or history comparable with the report of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, which was published complete in the TIMES of yesterday. It is more compact than CÆSAR, more lucid than JOMINI, more pungent than NAPIER. It covers the operations of a mightier army, operating over a vaster surface, than ever was marshaled by any Commander. It will command the attention of the soldiers of the world, and will be read by the generations as long as the great war of secession is remembered. The report embraces but one year out of the four years of war. But it was a year in which such multitudinous battles were fought and won—in which such a bewildering mass of movements were made from points all but innumerable—in which such a number of commanding officers figured honorably or otherwise—that it seems in perusing the report, which embraces the whole in its scope, as if we were reading of a century of battles covering the surface of the world.

Gen. GRANT's task as a military reporter was by no means easy. Not that it was so difficult for him to make a compact record of the greater and lesser campaigns which he directed and superintended—though that was by no means a simple matter. Not that the mere extent of territory covered, magnitude of numbers involved, or complexity of operation included, made clearness of statement hard—though they almost necessarily did so. But the most difficult of all matters of treatment in such a report was that of *personality*—that which established the historical position, fixed the station of honor or dishonor for all time to come, of each of the prominent officers holding command under the Lieutenant-General. What Gen. GRANT, in this report, says about any of his subordinates, about their campaigns or actions, is, as near as may be, the final verdict. The judgments are hardly, in any case, reversible. Parties who consider themselves aggrieved may make explanations, put forth rebutting testimony, write elaborate pamphlets or books in reply. But the latter will be known to few, and will quickly pass away and be forgotten, while the original verdict of the Lieutenant-General in each case will stand permanently and unaffected. This put a great and perilous responsibility upon the eminent reporter, not merely from an individual, but from a public point of view. It called for such a clear knowledge of all the facts, such a large sense of justice, such freedom from selfishness, favoritism and passion, such perfect independence of character, and such courage of statement, that we could hardly expect to find any one gifted with all these qualifications.

In nearly all cases GRANT gives confirmation to what was the popular judgment of the hour. SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, SCHOFIELD and THOMAS were the admired of the people, as they are the praised of GRANT. With others, as BANKS and GILLMORE, he is significantly silent. ROSECRANS he speaks of rather harshly; Baldy SMITH he treats severely, and with BUTLER he deals at once scornfully, and, in a Western sense, viciously. To HUNTER he gives credit for various merits, while numerous officers of only less eminence than these, are dismissed with significant or insignifiant praise or blame. In some of these and other instances, it must be allowed, the judgment of the country—less capable and less well informed, of course, than that of Gen. GRANT—has heretofore differed from that officially put forth in this report. GILLMORE was always a renowned name with the people; Baldy SMITH had a reputation which was not diminished by his removal from active service; ROSECRANS stood for two years among the foremost names in the army of the Union; while, on the other hand, we think that so far as public opinion was concerned, Gen. HUNTER only got credit for a minimum amount of soldierly capacity. Except with the political and personal partisans of Gen. BUTLER, we imagine that GRANT's criticisms upon his military career will be considered severely just. BUTLER is charged with direct violation of orders in one case, with impertinent assumption in another, and again and again with the grossest incapacity in the management of his army, followed by the most damaging results; and he states that finally his request for his removal was peremptory. In all the judgments and estimates of action and character, however, Gen. GRANT is thoroughly unimpassioned and self-possessed; and if occasionally he uses vigorous language, he generally leaves the impression that it is justified by fact.

Near the close of his report, after recounting in compact detail all the events of the year's history, Gen. GRANT sets forth his estimate of the relative warlike capacities of the soldiers from the Eastern and Western sections of the country. It was his fortune, he says, to see both of them fighting battles, and he gives it as the result of all his observation that there is no difference in their fighting qualities; while, elsewhere, in the same paragraph, he gives the enemy credit for the most herculean deeds of valor on the field of battle. So that, in this respect, Gen. GRANT puts all Americans from all sections upon a level. We imagine that his judgment upon this matter also would now be confirmed by the people of all parts of the United States.

The Treasury Report—No More Borrowing.

In our brief review of Mr. MCCULLOCH's report yesterday we assumed that *he would not want as much* as one hundred and twelve millions to make good his budget from the 1st of October last to the 30th of June next, and that *he would receive more* than one hundred and eleven millions in taxes, customs, &c., in excess of his budget for the next fiscal year, 1866. These errors of the Secretary, if errors they should prove, as we confidently believe they will, are, of course, on the safe side—on the side of prudence and precaution, so far as the unseen or unexpected contingencies of the next eighteen months are taken into the account. But we have substantial reasons to believe, and we state them in justice to the constantly improving finances of the government, that the first estimate, referred to above, of the receipts and expenditures of the last nine months of the current fiscal year, observes extreme and unnecessary caution, and the sequel will prove that no further borrowing to the increase of the total of the public debt will occur within these nine months.

1. Two months of the nine have already elapsed. The debt on the 1st of October was $2,744,000,000, after deducting the cash balances—$88,977,000—in the Treasury. On the 1st of December (inst.) it stood $2,714,000,000, after deducting $91,811,000 cash balances in the Treasury. Here is an actual reduction of *thirty millions*. To place the debt, therefore, at $2,856,000,000 on the 30th of June next, by the addition of $112,000,000, as estimated, would imply a deficit of $152,000,000 in the income of the remaining seven months, which cannot be deemed as probable.

2. The Customs are estimated for the nine months at only $100,000,000. In October and November they were $30,000,000, say $21,000,000 at New-York, and at least $7,000,000 at the out ports. These are two of the dullest months of the nine, according to the ordinary run of the foreign trade, but, this point out of the question, the rate of only $15,000,000 per month would give $135,000,000 for the nine months, in place of $100,000,000. The premium on the surplus $35,000,000, say $15,000,000, should be added to the $30,000,000 estimated for miscellaneous receipts.

3. The internal revenues of the same period are estimated at only $175,000,000, or less than $20,000,000 per month. The actual receipts of October and November were at the rate of full $25,000,000 per month, and thus far in December indicate nearer $30,000,000. The succeeding six months should give at least $137,500,000, according to the Secretary's own estimate, for the succeeding fiscal year, though it is more likely to be $150,000,000.

To sum up:

	Estimate of Report.	Actual and Probable.
Unappropriated Oct. 1	$67,158,515	$67,158,515
Gold Customs to June 30	100,000,000	135,000,000
Internal Taxes to June 30	175,000,000	222,500,000
Lands and Miscellaneous	30,500,000	45,500,000
Together	$372,658,515	$470,158,515
To pay all Requisitions	484,853,462	484,853,462

It may be said with truth that the Secretary could well afford to estimate for a possible deficiency for the remainder of the current fiscal year, because he felt quite sure of a corresponding surplus for the next fiscal year, the application of which to the public debt would at least reduce the total to where it stood on the 1st October. But the point we desire to make, is, that the debt which stood twelve millions below the maximum on 1st October, and forty-two millions below the maximum on 1st December, is not likely, under any probable contingencies, to be increased—in other words, *we are to have no more borrowing*. The funding of existing obligations is, of course, excepted.

We are quite well assured that the Secretary also errs on the safe side in estimating for a surplus of $111,682,818 next year, provided the estimates of expenditure for the army, navy and civil service are within the mark. We recapitulate:

Fiscal Year 1866-7.	Estimates of Report.	Probable Income.
From Customs in Gold	$100,000,000	$150,000,000
Internal Taxes	275,000,000	350,000,000
Miscellaneous and Lands	21,000,000	21,000,000
Total Income	$396,000,000	$521,000,000
To pay Interest	141,542,000	141,542,000
Balance	$254,458,000	$379,458,000
Support of Government	142,776,000	142,776,000
Applicable to P. Debt.	$111,682,000	$236,682,000

The income from customs, in gold, for the first quarter of the *present* fiscal year—July 1 to Sept. 30—is officially reported $47,009,583, or at the rate of $188,000,000 per annum. The income from internal taxes, $96,618,885, or at the rate of $386,475,000 per annum. On this basis it will be seen that the figures which we have given as the probable income of the next fiscal year are less extravagant than the figures of the report are extra prudent. In either point of view, however, it is quite certain that no increase of the public debt is likely to occur after the end of the current fiscal year. And it is almost as impossible that any increase will occur within the year.

The President's Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

There is no question that the words of the President on foreign aggressions upon this continent in the interests of monarchy have great significance.

There is no threat in them to wound the most sensitive French honor, but there is a very plain statement of the feeling and conviction of the nation. We have consistently and carefully refrained from propagating republicanism in Europe by any other than moral means, and we expect a like moderation from European Powers in regard to propagating monarchy in America. But, says the President, with the tone becoming a discussion on so important a question: "We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European Power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer, to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents."

This language precisely reflects the feeling of the nation on this question. They would regard a war with France as a great calamity, both to this country and to the world; they are disposed to proceed with the utmost moderation; still they could never do otherwise than consider the French establishment by force of a monarchy in Mexico as "a challenge to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference." A martial nation like the French will understand our feelings by imagining what the sentiments of the first French Republic would have been if Germany had forced a monarchy on Switzerland; or still nearer, what the feelings of the present government would be if the Republicans of Europe, in combination with the United States, had founded a republic on the Rhine, existing only by American aid.

A foreign monarchy forced on a sister republic is a standing "challenge" to the United States. As a mere matter of interest there would be no great motive to object to MAXIMILIAN's kingdom. We should undoubtedly carry on as much trade with a French monarchical Mexico as with a native republican Mexico. No monarchy could ever weaken our republican influence on this continent. We have nothing to fear from a French Mexico. A hundred thousand French bayonets in that kingdom would be as nothing to the force we could bring into the field. Moreover, the barren plains between Texas and the fertile parts of Mexico would be a sufficient protection against a foreign Power in that country, while on the sea no European Power would have anything like the force and advantages we should necessarily possess.

A French monarchy in Mexico is no real source of danger to us. Neither does the United States desire the possession or absorption of Mexico. It would be a great misfortune to this country to incorporate her in the Union, even if her people were willing. Those half-breeds and miserable mixtures of Indians and negroes and whites would never be suited to our institutions or civilization. There is no hope or wish among our people to annex Mexico. Still, notwithstanding all this, the setting up of a monarchy on the ruins of a republic, on this continent, and the time and mode chosen for this act of aggression, cannot but be always felt as an insult by the masses of our people. They see and watch the grand struggle in Europe between Democracy and Imperialism or Aristocracy.

They know that the Emperor NAPOLEON is, by choice, both in literature and the more earnest world of fact, the great defender of Imperialism in Europe. They must consider this invasion of the American continent as a coming out of his way to throw down the gauntlet to republicanism in America. They consider it a plain declaration of war—not of nations, but of principles—made on this side of the ocean, by the great representative of arbitrary power from the other. Moreover, they know not where this is to end. An interference in Mexico to found a monarchy may justify an interference somewhere else, to found a dependency of a European State on the ruins of some republic. Our own Southern States might not be out of all danger of a foreign "establishment of order." This popular sentiment is expressed by the President, but evidently with the hope, shared by all the people, that the French Emperor, seeing the hopelessness of forcing a throne on the Mexicans, will withdraw his forces and leave MAXIMILIAN to his fate.

Still, the earnest words succeeding show that the President does not propose to wait as long or as patiently as Italy has done for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. No indefinite Algerian occupation will be permitted here. The President evidently hints at "combinations" and "opportunities" which we should employ in our defence, that would be most perilous to Imperialism in Europe. He will not allow himself to "foresee" or "consider" them, but we know well that the United States always has an ally in Europe, and that Democracy, though crushed there, is by no means dead. There are invasions in the interests of liberty, as well as of Imperialism, and thrones may be overturned as well as erected.

The President does not permit himself to "consider" this. But the people can. Perhaps the President does not allow himself to "foresee" what a rival to the French throne might do on the French coast, with an American navy to back him. We, however, of the people, may be permitted to consider all these possible combinations in the last dreaded issue.

Let us hope that the serious and respectful words of the President may be carefully weighed by so intelligent a ruler as the French Emperor, and a struggle avoided which, as Mr. JOHNSON says, would be "a calamity to this country and the world."

The Postal Money-Order System.

The Postmaster-General may fairly be congratulated on the progress and success of the money-order branch of his department. It has grown as fast as was safe or expedient. It has safely transmitted a vast amount of money—nearly a million and a half dollars in small sums; and, including all the incidental expenses of creating a new branch, it has cost the country, over and above the receipts from fees, but the mere *bagatelle* of seven thousand dollars. This a safe and sure business. There are (or will be when restoration is completed) nearly thirty thousand post-offices within the States and Territories of the Union. Of this number, less than two per cent. are thus far intrusted with the issue of money-orders. Every thoughtful business man will desire that the progress of the system should be no more rapid in the *future* than it has been in the *past*. And every one familiar with the working of the system in other countries will be apt, we fear, to dispute the wisdom and expediency of the Postmaster-General's recommendation to increase the maximum of a single remittance from $30 to $50. It is of the utmost importance not to lose sight of the fact that the money-order system is not established for the purpose of facilitating and cheapening exchange in petty commercial transactions, but for the purpose of making the transmission of petty sums easy, safe and moderately cheap for those who are not in a position to keep bank accounts. The proposed *fifty-dollar* limit, we think, goes clearly beyond what may be called an accommodation for the non-commercial class. And without doubting for a moment the vigilance of the officers of the department, we think the Postmaster-General's proposal opens up new avenues for commercial "accommodation"—or in other words for borrowing at short dates—which would be found extremely hazardous after the system shall have grown to, what we may call, its legitimate proportions. The maximum, indeed, is now higher than we think it ought to be. It is higher than in any other country, where the system has been for years in operation. And it is to be hoped the Postmaster-General will carefully reconsider his recommendation, before the country is committed to the dangerous policy of making the Post-office a convenience for petty traders, instead of a wholesome aid to the vast class of the community that have no other available means of making remittances.

Thanksgiving.

The last Message of the late President, and the first Message of his successor, may be studied with profit to-day by those who regard the observances of Thanksgiving with the sobriety which those observances invite. The day is one which calls the nation together for a solemn expression of gratitude to Heaven. Muscular oratory, loud and offensive glorification, and oblations to the god of war, are all so alien to the exercises which thoughtful men have to-day marked out for the morning service of the sanctuary, that we may hope for the suppression, in the houses of public worship at least, of everything that would jar against the spirit of sober thankfulness, of kindly forgiveness, of brotherly yearning toward those recently estranged from the National household, which is the prevailing feeling of every sincere patriot. We cannot, peradventure, expect that in every particular, or to the same degree, the sentiment of gratitude and thankfulness will to-day pervade all parts of the country where the President's Proclamation is read. But we can venture to hope that there is not a corner of the Union wherein the vast majority of our fellow-citizens, whether of the governed or the governing race, are not happier to-day than they were a year ago. Even within the brief space intervening since the Thanksgiving Proclamation was issued, the grandest national enactment of the country—the Constitutional Decree forever abolishing slavery has become part of the fundamental law of the United States. If there were no other cause for profound and solemn ascriptions to the Supreme Ruler of nations—this alone should stir all hearts in their devotions. It is not alone the final breaking of the chains for the oppressed; it is the end of all sectional strife. It is the consummation of the UNION, for all time. No such day of Thanksgiving has the nation been called to celebrate before. Many such it will celebrate hereafter, when the strife which has ceased shall also have been forgotten."

THE CITY ELECTION.—We have already stated the result on Mayor and Corporation Counsel. It appears that only two Union Aldermen are chosen, while (with those holding over) there are fifteen Democrats—nine Tammany, three Mozart and three McKeon. Of the Board of Councilmen, the Unionists elect thirteen and the Democrats eleven—all of the tribe of Tammany, we believe. This gives the Unionists the control of the board. The vote for Mayor is: HOFFMAN, 32,952; ROBERTS, 31,591; HECKER, 10,400; GUNTHER, 6,659; total vote, 81,602. HOFFMAN has 1,361 over ROBERTS; all others have 15,698 over HOFFMAN. For Corporation Counsel the vote is: O'GORMAN, 47,531; HOFFMAN, 30,249; O'GORMAN's majority, 17,282.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A very satisfactory performance of the "Africaine" was witnessed last night by one of the largest audiences ever seen at the Academy. The singers were in good voice, and the *ensemble* was excellent; and there was also a decided improvement in the chorus at the beginning of the third act. On Saturday afternoon the "Africaine" will be given. To-night there will be a performance in Brooklyn.

The tickets for the Wallace memorial concert are selling rapidly.

The Arion Society will give a concert at Irving Hall on Saturday next, when Messrs. S. B. MILLS, Mr. MOLLENHAUER and Mr. SESSELBERG, a new basso, will assist. Mr. BERGMANN will conduct the orchestra, and the society will sing several songs, under the direction of Mr. HARTMANN. The programme is attractive.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Both Houses of Congress had short sessions to-day and then adjourned, by concurrent resolution, until Monday next. As the committees are not yet announced, there was little disposition in the House to press important business.

THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The changes in the Senate Standing Committees are not material, save in the case of Mr. SHERMAN, who is displaced from the head of the Finance Committee by Mr. FESSENDEN. The former Chairman, Mr. SHERMAN, resumes his old place at the head of the Committee on Agriculture.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The success of the anti-slavery Constitutional Amendments seemed to have inspired further attempts in the same direction, and four amendments of that great instrument have already been proposed, viz.: Making the number of voters in each State the basis of representation in Congress; annulling the provision against export duties; prohibiting the payment of the rebel debt; and securing to all persons equal protection and the rights of liberty and life.

THE FREEDMEN.

A resolution was passed by the House, granting the use of the Hall to the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, for a meeting on the 13th of January next. Thoroughly sympathizing with its objects, a number of prominent Republicans voted against it, especially the old members, because they deprecate the practice of using the Hall for anything but Legislative purposes. It opens the door for abuses, takes up the time of Congress, and was opposed to-day purely for these reasons.

CITIZENS RIGHTS TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

A series of resolutions declaring as the sense of the House that good faith demands that colored soldiers should have all the rights of citizens of the United States, were offered by Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, who demanded the previous question on their passage; but the House was too wide awake to have that important question sprung upon it in that manner, and the previous question was not ordered, so the resolutions, which were inordinately wordy, and are said to have been written by a newspaper correspondent who was anxious for a sensation, will come up some time in the future. The House will, doubtless, then be ready to take a tilt at it.

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

The credentials of the members elect from Louisiana were received by the Clerk of the House to-day. They are LOUIS SAINT MARTIN, JACOB BARKER, JOHN E. KING, J. T. WICKLIFFE and JOHN RAY. Several of the Alabama delegation are also in town.

GONE HOME.

Messrs. FULLER, CLARK and WALKUP, Representatives elect from North Carolina, left here this evening for their homes. Messrs. STUBBS and TURNER, of the same State, are still here, but will probably soon follow, as in their opinion the delegation stands but little chance of being admitted for several months to come at least.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia this morning disposed of the petition of J. and R. H. PORTER for a mandamus against Mr. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury, to compel him to pay money upon an award, etc., the particulars of which we gave a day or two ago. The court refused the prayer without expressing an opinion upon the question directly before them, namely: Can the Secretary be compelled by mandamus to grant a warrant for the payment of money upon an award. The court hastened the conclusion, and pronounced judgment for the purpose of expediting the cause that it might be taken up on writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. One of the Judges expressed the opinion that the mandamus cannot issue, but the presiding Judge, CARTTER, could not concur without qualifying that opinion. He was of the belief that the true distinction, if any can be made, between the Secretary acting in his executive capacity and acting in his ministerial capacity, begins where the official functionary interposes, arbitrarily his private power, as distinguishable from his official character, to obstruct the progress of the law. Exception was taken to the ruling of the court, and application made for a writ of error.

CALLS UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Most of the morning is now occupied by the President in receiving calls from members of Congress on official business, and it is remarkable that a large portion of this official business, thus far, consists in presenting applications to the Executive for revision of judgments of courts-martial, and especially for the remission of fines imposed by these military tribunals. Some time since, Judge HOLT, Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, gave his opinion adverse to the right of the President to remit such fines, or to order the same to be refunded where they had been paid. But both Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JOHNSON entertained a different view of the matter, and the latter, we believe, adheres to this judgment.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A bill was also introduced designed to do the wounded soldier and the soldier's widow an act of the simplest justice, to wit: that employment by the government in a civil capacity shall not deprive them of the benefit of their pensions.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. STEVENS offered a bill for the relief of Mrs. LINCOLN, by paying her $25,000. Long JOHN WENTWORTH, of Illinois, said Mrs. LINCOLN was now one of his constituents. He did not like the form of the bill and asked Mr. STEVENS to withdraw it, which was done, to enable Mr. WENTWORTH to offer a bill paying Mrs. LINCOLN her husband's salary in full for the term of office for which he was elected. Subsequently the matter came up again and it was referred to a committee of one from each State, which is to consider the Lincoln testimonial. Whenever the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is mentioned in Congress in connection with any practicable object for testifying to his memory, there is a degree of unanimity not less gratifying than was evinced upon the event of the assassination.

GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT ON THE FREEDMEN.

Gen. HOWARD to-day finished his report on the condition of the Freedmen and the working and operations of the Freedman's Bureau. The report is exceedingly interesting, very able, and necessarily lengthy, making a pamphlet of fifty-two pages, set in small type. The document is now in the hands of the Secretary of War, and will be given to the public to-morrow.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Pending the consideration of the above proposition to-day, a resolution was offered that some committee report what measures are necessary to complete the Washington monument, and, when completed, to be dedicated to the memory of both WASHINGTON and LINCOLN. The House thought this project rather incongrous, and the resolution went over.

GENERALS MUSTERED OUT.

The number of Major-Generals of Volunteers honorably mustered out of service since March 11, 1865, is 10; resigned, 22; total, 32. Number of Brigadier-Generals honorably mustered out since same date, 78; resigned, 55; died, 4; total, 137. Total of both grades, 169.

THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The General Court-martial, of which Brevet Lieut.-Col. JAMES W. POWELL, Jr., is Judge-Advocate, to-day closed the case of Capt. GEORGE WEEST, late Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison. Capt. WEEST was charged with associating and playing cards with WIRZ, WINDER, and other prisoners.

PROMOTED.

Capt. JAMES W. POWELL, Jr., Tenth Veteran Reserve Corps, has been breveted Major of United States Volunteers, for gallant services in New-York City during the riots, and Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

PERSONAL.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, appeared and was sworn to-day. MORGAN JONES, of New-York, and D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, are now the only members who have not appeared.

BIDS FOR WHISKY.

The bids for supplying the Commissary Department with 800 barrels of whisky, are: For old rye, $2 50@$3 50 ℔ gallon; Bourbon, $2 12@$3 50, and rectified, $2 01@$2 20.

CLAIMS OF LOYAL CITIZENS FOR DAMAGES.

A Senator to-day gave as his estimate that the amount of claims for damages to loyal citizens and claims of loyal States, growing out of the war, would reach the sum of three hundred million dollars. Doubtless this is a somewhat exaggerated estimate, but the sum will probably reach two hundred million dollars. Claims of this character are received with caution by Congressmen, and they are backward about establishing a precedent for the recovery of such damages, as they are susceptible of the practice of immense frauds, and there is no certainty as to when the end will be reached, nor to what huge sum the claims may be swollen.

A PISTOL FIGHT.

Shooting Affray in a Porter-House in Broome-street—An Old Feud the Cause—The Victim Supposed to be Fatally Injured—The Assailant in Custody.

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock an exciting, and it is feared, fatal affray, occurred in the porter-house of MICHAEL LYNCH, corner of Broome and Marion streets. During the afternoon an officer attached to the Court of General Sessions, named PATRICK MCCUDDEN, entered the porter-house, in company with several friends, and called for drinks. The barkeeper of the place, PATRICK DWYER, refused to furnish the desired refreshments, although no reasons are known for his refusal. Before the difficulty was definitely settled, a man named JOHN TROY, who had been sitting on a table in the bar-room, stepped up and knocked MCCUDDEN down with his fist.

Scarcely had this act been committed when DWYER, the bar-keeper, came round from behind his bar, armed with a large-sized loaded pistol, and, on gaining the floor, fired three shots in quick succession at MCCUDDEN. One ball passed through the officer's hat, barely escaping his scalp; the second ball took effect in his abdomen, inflicting a severe wound. The other ball is supposed to have lodged in his right breast, inflicting a wound which is not of a very serious character. The wound in the abdomen is quite dangerous, and it is feared will result fatally. MCCUDDEN was at once taken to the office of Dr. PEMBERTON, corner of Spring and Elm streets, where he received every possible attention. As soon as his wounds were dressed the police removed him to the New-York Hospital.

Shortly after the occurrence Officer BRADY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, went to the porter-house where the affray took place and arrested DWYER, who was behind his bar, and who appeared as though nothing unusual had happened. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Toombs Police Court, and was locked up to await the result of MCCUDDEN's injuries. It was rumored in the vicinity of the scene of the affray that an old feud had existed between DWYER and MCCUDDEN, and its bitterness was not lessened by the result of the election in the Sixth Aldermanic District. DWYER had worked assiduously for the return to the Board of Aldermen of Ex-Aldermen REED, and the wounded man had done the same thing for Mr. SHANNON, who was reëlected. From what could be gleaned of the facts, it does not appear that the topic of politics was discussed by any one in the bar-room, nor did MCCUDDEN make any mention of the election or its results. Still the belief gained ground that the act of shooting was committed under the influence of a feeling of hatred growing out of the reëlection of Alderman SHANNON.

During the examination before Justice DOWLING no justificatory plea was set up by the prisoner DWYER, as no assault had been made upon him, nor any violent threats uttered by the wounded man. It was evidently a deliberate and unjustifiable act.

Officer MCCUDDEN is unmarried, and resides at the corner of Mulberry and Prince streets. At the last accounts the unfortunate man was suffering considerably from excessive internal hemorrhage, and it was believed he would live but a few hours.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF FANCY FOWLS.—About one hundred and fifty specimens of fancy fowls, pheasants, turkeys, ducks, pigeons, &c., were sold at auction yesterday by Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE. The attendance at the sale was large, and after considerable competition the following prices were realized: Pair silver Hamburg fowls, $4 75; pair white turkeys, $10; pair Muscovy ducks, $5 25; pair ring doves, $5; pair black carrier pigeons, $3 50; pair blue pouter pigeons, $3 50; pair white fantail pigeons, $4 25; pair golden pheasants, $50; pair silver pheasants, $45; pair white China geese, $12; pair black Spanish chickens, with white faces, $6 50; pair Rouen ducks, $6 25; pair golden Sebright bantams, $5; pair game bantams, $5; pair silver spangled Poland fowls, $7 50.

SERVICES IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN.—In addition to the customary Thanksgiving services in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, (Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON's,) this morning, there will be exercises this evening, at 7 o'clock, commemorative of all who have fallen in defence of the country. As part of these exercises, Mr. MORGAN, the organist of Grace Church, will play a funeral march; a select choir of forty voices will render Chorale No. 16, from MENDELSOHN's oratorio of St. Paul, and a grand choir will sing the Hallelujah Chorus. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will deliver the commemorative discourse. Such services will appropriately follow the Thanksgiving for peace.

COTTON PLANTATIONS.—Under the head of "Southern Advertisements" will be found a desirable opportunity for embarking in the culture of sugar and cotton on plantations near New-Orleans, with trustworthy Northern men who have had experience, and are so situated as to easily command and control labor. Let such enterprises succeed, and the true interests of both whites and blacks in the South will be promoted.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, Mr. CAREY, of Philadelphia, and Mr. DERBY and Mr. ATKINSON, of Boston, will, during the month of December, commence a course of lectures before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on the "Resources and Indebtedness of the United States, and its Finances Generally," to be followed during January, in continuation, by other prominent gentlemen.

CONCERT AT THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—A concert, under the patronage of several of the most respectable ladies of this city, will be given at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth-street, on Saturday evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the Female Christian Home.

BASE BALL—MATCHES ON THANKSGIVING DAY.—Since base ball has been in vogue Thanksgiving Day has been the regular closing day of the season, and in fact the base ball players' holiday. At Hoboken every ball ground will be occupied, chiefly by parties who make up several games for the day. In Brooklyn several interesting games are to be played, and also at Central Park the college and academy students have arranged to play several matches.

THE BRIGADIER-GENERAL ELECTED OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE.—The election to fill the vacant Brigadier-Generalship in the Fourth Brigade, resulted in the election of Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the Twenty-second Regiment, by a large majority. The other candidate for the honor, Col. NELSON TAYLOR, Member of Congress, received four votes, all of the remaining votes of the six regiments in the brigade being cast in favor of Col. ASPINWALL.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THANKSGIVING.—This anniversary will be generally observed in Brooklyn to-day by a suspension of business. The courts have adjourned over until Friday, the Public Schools have been given a holiday until next Monday, and nearly the entire population will have an opportunity of doing that which they may deem best for the occasion. At the United States Naval Hospital, in Flushing-avenue, an entertainment will be given to the sailors now in that institution, many of whom have lost an arm or a leg in the service of their country. Contributions can be sent in before 4 o'clock P. M. to-day, and marked "United States Naval Hospital, care of Mrs. MILLARD." Some of the ladies of the city have taken charge of the matter.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The regular term of the United States Court for the Eastern District, was commenced in the Kings County Court-house at noon, yesterday, before Hon. Judge BENEDICK, and Commissioner JONES, when the following gentlemen were empanneled as the Grand Jury. Richard P. Buck, foreman; Chas. Deitz, Nicholas McGrath, Joseph M. Bogart, George E. Archer, Edward A. Low, A. S. Bergen, Chas. D. Lewis, Peter Rice, George Van Brunt, O. H. Judwin, John H. Bedell, Charles Parsons, L. Bradley, Robert Moore, Wm. F. Harme, Bernard Rice, John Zeigler, Wm. Zeigler, J. C. Burling and Edwin L. Morris. The Judge charged the jury as to the nature of their duties, when they retired. Several cases were called, but none being ready for trial, the court adjourned.

LOSSES BY THE BUSH-STREET FIRE.—The losses by the Bush-street fire, which broke out about 8½ o'clock Tuesday night, will foot up about $60,000. Mr. HENRY SALMS, in whose factory the fire broke out, will be the principal loser. His loss in stock, machinery, &c., will probably reach $60,000, on which he has the following insurance:

Equitable, Phila	$4,500	Globe, N. Y	$1,000
Albany City	3,500	Merchants'	1,000
St. Marks, N. Y	1,500	Star	1,500
Norwich, Conn	1,500	Brevoort	2,500
Firemens Fund, N. Y	2,500	Indemnity	2,500
Hampden	2,000	Morris	5,000
Norwalk, Conn	1,000	Park	2,500
Hope, Providence	2,500		
New World	2,500	Total	$47,000

Messrs. SHIPMAN, HOYT and CROSS lose about $10,000 between them, in buildings, fences and lumber. All fully insured.

Fires.

IN A SCHOOLHOUSE.

Much excitement was occasioned yesterday morning, by an alarm of fire at Primary School No. 42, in Allen-street, near Hester-street, and the street was soon thronged by the parents of the children attending the school. Fortunately the pupils were kept under proper control and a panic was prevented by the teachers. The fire, which was caused by the falling of a stovepipe, was speedily extinguished, and the routine of school duty was quietly resumed.

EXPLOSION OF A LARD TANK.

The alarm of fire which was sounded at 2 P. M. yesterday, was occasioned by the bursting of a lard tank at the pork packing establishment of Messrs. J. A. AMELUNG & Co., No. 105 Morton-street. The damage is estimated at $1,000.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Jno. G. Hazard, United States Army, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. H. B. Low, Monticello; Hon. R. M. Johnson, Arkansas, and Hon. Homer Ramsell, Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

Hon. A. C. Mattorn, Oswego, and W. D. Sperry, Esq., Connecticut, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

STRONG DIVORCE CASE.

MR. McKEON'S OPENING.

Continuous Criminal Charges Against the Plaintiff.

Scene Between Messrs. Cram and McKeon—Mr. Cram Declines Believing Mr. McKeon Under Oath.

Plaintiff Charged with Writing the Confessions.

A VERY INTERESTING DAY.

THE DEFENCE A "CONSPIRACY."

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

The second day of the opening on the part of the defence in the Strong case was occupied by Mr. McKEON, who commenced speaking at 11 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 4 o'clock, the hour of adjournment. The usual crowd of witnesses and spectators were in attendance, including SAMUEL WILCOX, Esq., District-Attorney of Tompkins County. Justices ROBERTSON and BARBOUR, and Clerk MERRS shared the comfortable bench of the presiding Judge GARVIN. The janitor has an inconsiderate habit of building just so much fire every day, be the weather mild or stern, and the consequences on such pleasant days as these are by no means agreeable, and they may be fatal. The proceedings of the day were occasionally enlivened by sharp rhetoric, and at the close the regular set-to between Messrs. CRAM and MCKEON took place, when Mr. CRAM politely informed his adversary that he would neither believe him under oath, nor under any other circumstances.

At the opening of the court

MR. M'KEON SAID

When I closed at the last session, I gave you a clue, to the character of the plaintiff, and showed you that we had done all we could to avoid this suit. The real object of Mr. Strong is to be divorced that he may remarry, although he pretends he wants to get his children. You are doubtless satisfied that his motive was selfish and heartless. We have avoided publicity, but he, with almost physical force, has dragged us into court. There was no excuse for him thus to sacrifice his children; there can be no motive save that of a bad heart. I have been struck with his sodom, he has endeavored to impress you with tears, and his eyes roll like those of a player in fine frenzy; it all acting, and I believe one of his weaknesses is notoriety, even at such a cost as this. When a conversation was held by parties intrusted here, one of them said "the children have rights as well as the father," and it was replied that the "father had rights as well as they;" if he was, indeed, a father, he would sink all his own feelings instead of thrusting wife and children and character into the gulf of obloquy; and he is willing to jump in with them provided he can attain his darling object and get

MARRIED AGAIN.

If Mrs. Strong had been brought into court, and had said not one word, a divorce could not have been granted, because no divorce can be granted on mere confession. The chancellors of olden time were most careful about granting divorces—they used to insist upon absolute proof of adultery. And even then Chancellor Kent deemed it a very delicate matter, as many do not recognize the right of civil law to interfere with what is deemed by some a religious sacrament. In the early days of the great Napoleon the Pope refused a peremptory demand for a divorce. In the later days of the same great man, any one could get a divorce, and in France alone several thousands of them were granted in a very short time.

IN THIS STATE

nothing but adultery is considered a fair reason for a divorce, and it was the wise determination of our legislators to hedge about such proceedings the greatest care and caution. In Britain they have gone still further, and insist upon clearest proof that no collusion is possible between the parties. Divorces are, in reality, triangular proceedings, in which the public is as greatly interested as the man and woman; in this controversy there is a fourth party—the little children. They are the parties whose names will start the plaintiff's tears, and they are the ones for whom the loving mother suffers to-day as none but a mother can.

THE PLAINTIFF,

a young man born to a fortune, left this country at an early day, and spent several years abroad, accustomed to all the habits and vices and luxuries of those countries; he came back to no life of industry—but presents himself as a suitor before the daughter of one of our most respected citizens. He finds her accomplished, and versed in all the delights of highest social position. He sought her for her father's money, and takes her pure, unstained, religious and accomplished. Where did he take her—to a pleasant home? He had the means to take her to a pleasant home, free of all seductions, but as I said before, he is mean, and he took her to his mother's, where he hoped she would remain pure. What kind of a home was that? It is not an American home, for when the vail is torn away we find the grossest corruption rankling there. He then went with her to Europe and staid there a few years, and again returned to his mother's home. All these nine or ten years there was no home for her. She had spent years in the impure atmosphere of Europe without a taint upon her. She wanted to leave Waverley, but Strong wouldn't permit it, and treated her most unkindly. He will tell you a marble bust was given to her. What of it? Does that take the place of the affection for which her heart yearned? He came back, and, still avaricious, determined to live in his mother's house. The mother had complete control of the place by the will of her husband. They had no affection for the house in New-York, so they sold it and took a place at Flushing, which they call Waverley.

The mother was authorized to give a portion of the property to the boys on coming of age, but she didn't do it, therefore she was either not asked for it or else she thought he wouldn't take care of it. No, he was selfish, and preferred to have apparent splendor with his mother than to have comfort with wife. He complains that Mr. Stevens refused to give him money. Why, Mr. Stevens had a family of nine children. She was not the only child, and yet we find him complaining to his wife that her father didn't give him money. Should the poor child be blamed for this? No; this develops the man's whole character—it is

MONEY—MONEY—MONEY!

How then should he get the divorce? It sounds like a suggestion of the devil for me to say this; but look at it. His wife was pure against the world; she had traveled in Europe and mixed with society without suspicion. She is charged with crime with but one person, and that his own brother. Edward had been to Europe too, and learned all the blandishments of fashion. He had lost his wife, and had he died without issue, the property would go to his brother. Peter puts his wife into the house where she

MIGHT BE TEMPTED,

and in time, he says, she fell. The law makes him the protector of his own honor, and says he had no right to put her where she could fall into danger. He has

CONNIVED AT HIS WIFE'S FALL,

and this being proved, it is the duty of the court to deny the divorce. Every man is presumed to intend the legitimate consequences of his own acts, and he cannot obtain relief from his own misconduct. The law imposes the obligation of cautiously guarding his wife and preserving her from the wiles of the seducer. It is not necessary to prove actual connivance at adultery, any more than that the other side should prove an actual act of adultery. The doctrine is, that if such a state of things is going on, every one else noticing it, and the husband being the only exception, he is bound to notice it. But here every one noticed it; and to his reply that he couldn't suspect his own brother, I say his own brother was noticed and suspected by everybody in the house, the sister even appealing to the mother to stop it. The old

BLIND MOTHER SAW

it, but the husband didn't. If a man discharges a pistol at you, the law presumes he meant to kill you. The law deduces presumptions from facts. Suppose the

BROTHER WAS AN ACCOMPLICE,

and it looks to-day as if he was an accomplice, what would be the feeling of a high-toned man who discovers such an act as this. The law will not convict a man of murder who kills another caught in the act of adultery with his wife. How is it here? Do the family denounce him, turn him off, and send him away with the brand of Cain? No. While he is disgracing the uniform of the United States, they send him presents, and when he comes home they are glad to see him. And after this the family find him at Saratoga, and visit him there. This polluted hand is taken by Mrs. Benjamin Strong and by her brothers, and he is only waiting now for this verdict befor his reception again. And when he was visiting at home, the little girl was present in the very house where her mother was dishonored. I tell you its a

REGULAR CONSPIRACY

on the part of the Strong family for the ruin of this poor girl. It seems to me any brother should say, "Peter, you have been dishonored; Edward has done a good thing, and we must all cut him off"—but no, they don't; they have money too much, and act as his agent for the reception and passage of filthy lucre.

I asked Mr. Cram if he would put Edward on the stand, and he grew indignant, saying, "We shall conduct our case as we choose." They dare not put this villain on the stand, he dare not come here and stand my examination. They sneer at us for having examined Edward by commission, and for asking Gen. Foster and Secretary Stanton if they would allow an officer to leave the army as a witness. They dare not, I repeat, put this villain on the stand, and we believe him to have been an accomplice. Now have they dared to put in all the evidence in this case. I supposed there would be put in here

UNDOUBTED PROOF

of adultery. But out of all the witnesses, how many are here put on the stand? The sister in Ohio, and the sister here, and the servants. All turns on Matilda Bedell. I will give an abstract of the testimony. Who is she? She appeared to be a lady giving her testimony with great clearness and candor. She lives in Hoboken, and would not have come into court unless she chose. Isn't that suspicious? If she is pure, and what she pretends, what do you think of her for volunteering as a witness? Isn't it extraordinary and unprecedented? She was so interested in Mr. Strong as to suggest the name of Alice O'Grady as a witness. Where is she—why not produced? Matilda says she lived with them at Waverley, at Leamox, and at East Twenty-first-street. She says the parties rode and walked and drove together; that she saw Mrs. Strong come out of Edward's room once, at Newtown; she swore he was three hours in the room; she didn't see him go in or come out, and I would like to know how she can determine the time. She says Mrs. Strong's face was flushed as she went up stairs toward the open doors of the room above. She met her on the stairway, Edward's room being one which opened on the common hall; is there any evidence in this of adultery? Were they ever seen going to an improper place near Waverley, or in any woods, or in personal contact? Is this to lead alone to the conclusion that adultery was committed at that time? She heard signals of coughing, and Edward's door opened; nothing followed which shows improper conduct. The next place is in New-York, where, if one desires to commit these deeds, they can go to any of the numberless houses kept for such purposes. Matilda narrates the story of the "pressed bed"—Edward being found in his room, and Mrs. Strong going up stairs with an inkstand. Is there anything guilty there? Why should Edward use Matilda's room when he had his own and that of Mrs. Strong for his purpose? Why didn't Matilda try the door in the passage—she don't even know whether the door was locked or not. She was living on the same floor with Edward Strong, and yet takes no care of her chastity by locking the door with the key in her own pocket. She believes Mrs. Strong arranged that bed—why, she would have rushed out of the bed if she had been guilty. If Matilda suspected anything wrong, why didn't she rap and ask who is there? She went straight down stairs; she never put Peter nor any of the family on their guard. Is there any other evidence of adultery beside this? I know of no other—not a particle of proof on which you can rest, proof convincing to men careful and conscientious. There is no evidence on the part of the plaintiff—in their opinion these circumstances argue guilt, we think they argue innocence. Look at that voluntary witness, see how she talked and acted, and then you must agree with me that her testimony proves nothing. They say they have the

CONFESSIONS OF THE WIFE.

The rule often is that if the confessions are fair and seem to have been fairly obtained it's the highest kind of evidence. In cases of adultery it's the worst kind of evidence and should always be regarded with suspicion. There must be undoubted proof of the admissions made, and the expressions must be clear and explicit. There must be no collusion, and if fairly obtained is high proof, provided there is really a confession. Admissions merely must be regarded with great suspicion, and received with great caution. Upon trial of the issue, the fact must be sufficiently proved *independent of the confessions*; this rule, says Kent, was derived from the common law, and the experience of Kent led him to believe that adultery was sometimes committed by parties for the very purpose of divorce. A man's confession of murder cannot be used against him; the fact of death must be proven. Even if a man was thrown overboard it is necessary to *show* that the body of offence had been perpetrated. In cases of murder it is held that evidence *must* substantiate and corroborate the confession. The motives for confession are most extraordinary and numerous, and the records of our books read like a romance to the uninitiated. The other side will say that a confession out of court can be admitted here because they have furnished corroborative testimony. To this I say that the evidence presented would lead to the conclusion that no offence was committed. There are two kinds of confession here,

THE ORAL AND WRITTEN.

This business of confessions is not to be favored. There are parallel cases to this that happened long since. You remember the engraving of the Cenci, which was presented here. It is a copy of one of the most remarkable pictures ever presented. Sad as was her story, it bears some resemblance to that of our client. This story which I have told you, will show you the impropriety of putting faith in confessions. She died requesting only that Guido would put in one angle of the picture, the word "innocent"—a word which I know you will apply to my client before you are discharged from the consideration of this case.

The court then took a recess of thirty minutes, after which, at the

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. McKeon continued as follows:

Juries often come to conclusions earnestly and fairly, which afterwards are shown to be utterly wrong and eminently unjust, and I earnestly beg you to listen to the acts of the plaintiff before you come to any conclusion. We show to you that he was neglectful of her, and failed to detect what everybody else saw. It is one thing to permit and another to invite, and we insist that Strong provided the meetings, the seducer, and the opportunity. He also continued to cohabit with his wife, although he had a confession from his wife two years before he commenced the suit for divorce. The active instrument of his wrong, Edward, still lives with the family, and there is no evidence here that he is not to be freely forgiven when this divorce is granted. I have thus shown you the danger of oral confessions, and I will now pass to the consideration of written confessions. You must be convinced that they were not extorted from the woman, were free, fair expressions of her views, that they were procured without connivance, and that they were written with no ulterior purpose, that her mind was placid and serene, and that she knew what she was about. I think you will know that this poor woman was in anything but a placid state of mind. One was made in August, 1862. In March, 1862, she was confined, and a dead child was born; the plaintiff avers it was either a miscarriage or an abortion by the wife. She was broken in health and perfectly prostrated. It's the most terrible ordeal a woman can go through under the most natural circumstances, but when instruments or medicines are used, physical pain almost invariably ensues. Mrs. Bedell was in Ohio, but she was to come and see Mary in August. She (Mary) had come from New-York to Flushing. They met at Waverly. She was entirely broken in spirit and body. The combination of religious conversation and prayer on this occasion was one of the most disgustful spectacles imaginable. Broken down, she cries out, "I am guilty, I am covered with sin," but she mentions no specific act of adultery. She hopes for forgiveness from her God and her husband, but there is no evidence of guilt. In October she made another confession. Mr. Strong visited her at Mrs. Heckshaw's. Mrs. H. found Mr. Strong in her house, loud and abusive of his wife. She entered the room and said: "Peter, you must stop this work—I know all you have done." "What have I done?" said he. "I know you sent for Mrs. Foster, and gave her instruments with which she committed the abortion." For this he should have been sent to the State Prison, and he called me a liar because I said: "Yes, acquitted but not tried." How was he acquitted? An old woman named Barbier declined to come to court; she wouldn't allow the officers to see her and she died; the Recorder refused to permit the case to be adjourned. Thus public justice was defeated, and I do mean to say if Strong had been on trial for petty larceny, no court would have permitted it to go off in that way. Twelve men swore he should be tried, and if he had been he would have been proven guilty. I brought the case to the attention of the District-Attorney. I don't deny it. They admit that we made use of no improper means. This wife told her husband what she had done, and it is enough to know that this man, who had been presented by twelve men for trial, begged that he should not be tried, fled—fled from justice for he had been innocent he would have demanded a trial. He would run no such risk as that. He felt he was guilty, and the best way out of it was the easiest. He was dishonored although acquitted. It was only of late that we could find any evidence against him. He's doubly clear of the former case now by reason of limitation and his acquittal by a jury. Finding that these things are known, he sent again for Mrs. Bedell. She came on again and met Mary at Mrs. Foster's. She talked with her about the abortion, and is enabled to throw upon her the whole odium of the transaction. At that time Mary was weak and broken down, and at the close of the interview they prayed together, and then took some refreshment. Mrs. Bedell does not claim that she is accurate in her report, nor that she can give the words of Mrs. Strong. Mary says

I AM THE TEMPTER,

but it seems to me very strange that Mrs. Bedell can remember only these four words. Why were they remembered? Do you believe she was the tempter, and that she would write or say it? It was not true—she fell by the arts of a man who was trained to it; it's not to be credited. Mrs. Bedell was a part of the machinery put in motion for this persecution; she was the wife of a Bishop, and would come aided by all the weight of her husband's position. Where are the letters she wrote? They are in the hands of the counsel. Why don't he produce them? They have two of them, and dare not produce them. He'll say we applied for them, and the court refused us—we couldn't swear to the contents of the letters. You are part of the transaction. This is not an ordinary case. I have known perfectly honest men where one swore directly against the other, a in that case the court charge was that if the evidence was equipoise a verdict must be given in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff must make out his case, and the presumption is in favor of innocence. The plaintiff has dropped this important link, the letters, and you need them. Well, let us look at Mrs. Benjamin Strong. She says the letters came to the St. Jullien Hotel, where Mary came by accident. She introduced the topic herself and admitted her guilt with Edward. Mr. Strong himself lived there, and in the course of the morning his wife dropped in, doubtless by his direction. You must be careful of these admissions. Mrs. Benjamin Strong may have misunderstood her; this wife was surrounded by pit-holes and snares of many kinds; the husband's flesh and blood were the witnesses who plotted with the lawyer-husband against the wife; and yet their work is most bungling. It was understood that these letters should be destroyed, and yet finds herself trapped by her own letters, which she wrote in the fullness of her heart, and of which she has no copies. Her consent amounted to nothing, for she was absolutely in the power of her husband, who of course was supreme above her. I regret very much that they are destroyed; my client tells me they are

UTTERLY UNTRUE,

many of the strongest words not being used at all. If there any evidence of what the counsel told you about the scene at the time of the discovery? There was no truth in it. I am not in the habit of being bullied. Courts may be bullied; other counsel may be bullied, and he may boast of his being bullied, but thank God I haven't become so mean that I can be bullied from doing my duty to my client. Don't understand me as attacking the character of Mrs. Bedell, I don't charge her with perjury, but I do say that her treacherous memory is the sacrificial knife with which the throat of my client's reputation is to be cut. Why didn't they keep the letters? They were evidence that was most desirable, and yet we find them gone. If this written confession was clear, frank and explicit, and was obtained without any improper influence, it is your duty to believe it; not otherwise. This business is of frequent occurrence, but it rarely succeeds. In the case of Stokles, the wife's confession was ruled out, and was of no avail whatever. When was this confession of Mary written? I don't know. There was no witness; there was no date; they would have you believe it was written the 5th of January. It must have been midnight; surely the deed is black enough for such an hour.

Mr. Cram—I wish to see the authority cited in court.

Mr. McKeon—Well, you can't have this book; if you want one you can send to Philadelphia and get it.

Mr. Cram—May it please your Honor—

Judge Garvin—Go on.

Mr. McKeon—I am not to be interrupted; Mrs. Ben Strong says she saw the confession a few weeks before the case commenced in order that she might identify the handwriting, but it wasn't seen before that. I don't want to deceive you, though; it was in existence, and Peter made his boast of it, saying, "I have a confession; I made her give it to me." This letter to Edward Strong they also show, but there is no proof that it was ever delivered to him. Look as to wording—how much of the orator finds its way into that statement to Edward? She says, "my husband knows all, and my affections again are entirely his." Was there ever such a thing? This man has the meanness to write or at all events to accept it. There's no evidence to show that this was written on the 5th of January. I believe no woman on the face of the earth ever wrote that or anything like it. I can't credit that she could write it. The other is dated January 6, 1862. It seems to me that the body of the letter is in different writing from the heading; the ink and pen are not the same, I am going to show this letter was prepared by him. It's a letter of two pages. Is there anything showing that she committed adultery with Edward N. Strong? The word "freely" is suspicious; no one can tell when it was done, although the date is there. If he had given us a witness we could have obtained the details. I do not believe that you think she gave it freely. It is given, too, on a false pretence; he was to forgive a general permission for all manner of dissipation or recklessness.

Mr. Cram—Please treat that paper gently.

Mr. McKeon—This letter was not written on the 6th; it is not natural that she should refer to the date of the other as the "evening of the 6th;" she would have said "last evening." The style of composition throughout is remarkable and not at all that of a weary, worn-out, broken-hearted woman. I have shown that selfishness is the leading trait of this man. She has relieved her conscience and confessed—for what? She wanted to bear the blame, that he might be shielded from reproach; she to bear all the blame. He would always have in his possession a full justification of anything he might do. I can't envy the feelings of a man who could, keep or bear about him a paper of this kind. I should think it would burn out his very vitals. He had had it four years, and now brings it into court as his defence. There is not a word about Edward N. Strong in it. Do these letters come up to a full, frank and explicit statement? The letter to Edward was never intended for him—he never received it—the other should blister the heart of this plaintiff—it ought to blind the eyes of the plaintiff when he looks at it. He tried no dangerous experiment—it was all deliberation. If he did this for his children, why does he bring this suit? No, these letters were manufactured for the occasion. They are no evidence of guilt. The plaintiff says that he has evidence of the guilt of his wife. He has lived with her for a long time, and visited her and her family down to the time of this suit. He lived with her, and she passed by his name, is recognized as his wife and the head of his house, until the Fall of 1863; he says he has not forgiven her, attempts to kidnap or abduct one of the children, and then begins a suit for divorce. Five years is the statute of limitation; but if he had full evidence of the guilt of his wife it was his duty to act without delay. He should be vigilant in the vindication of his rights, and not sleep upon them. It is not for him to act upon slight suspicions or upon possibilities. He should watch carefully, and when satisfied, it is his duty to proceed at once. We are told that after he received the confession (on the following day) he changed his bed. Why, they slept together that night, and from January until May they lived under the same roof. People may be under the same roof and occupy different beds without marital intercourse, but the law presumes to the contrary. The last French invention is that man and wife shall sleep apart. Peter was a married man, and for a long time he did not claim his "lawfully begotten wife," it's a fair inference that about that time he was with some other woman. Well he went to Islip. He shows by my penitentiary friend, that there was a bureau between the rooms. What of it? But that very big bureau, in the mouth of Mr. Roosevelt changes character, and becomes a washstand. This beats Heller. I'll take it as a bureau or as a washstand. How desperate must have been the cause when not one of all the people there could remember the bureau except this penitentiary negro. What did he want of a bureau? wasn't his word enough to keep him out? Did he need a bureau or a washstand? He could go in another door if he chose. If a man is impotent, he can't forgive his wife, say some, because he can't have marital connection. Forgiveness is a matter of intent, it is not a physical matter at all. Take a thief and a man who went to the war—upon his return he finds his wife has been impure. His children are dear to him—he don't want them to be cared for by another woman. He says I will live with you, I won't bring this up to you. After a little he turns from her with determination and brings action against her, and to the reply that he has lived with her, he pleads [certain circumstances only necessary for the court and jury to know.] Now, what do you think of that? Why, if it can't be shown that the *intent* to forgive her was manifested, his action should be estopped, and so the court will charge you who are the judges of the intent in this case. He certainly forgave her when he said she was the best person to take charge of his child. We shall show that Strong said to Stephens, the father, in a conversation, "Are you willing to own your daughter? Mary is too fine a woman to be cut off. I must continue to live with her as before."

A SCENE BETWEEN COUNSEL.

The counsel must not speak so loud that the jury can hear him, and say, "This is not true."

Mr. Cram—Neither counsel made such a remark.

Mr. McKeon—They did. I heard it.

Judge Garvin—Order, gentlemen.

Mr. Cram—I shall not be assailed, your Honor, without replying. Neither counsel made the remark.

Mr. McKeon—Then it was Mr. Strong.

Mr. Cram—Nor did Mr. Strong make it. You may as well be certian of your ground before you make charges.

Mr. McKeon—Then some other person at the table said it, for I heard it. I say so on my oath.

Mr. Cram—Well, I don't believe you on your oath, or under any other circumstances.

Mr. McKeon—In this case I do. After he said the only obstacle in the way is that that child may be born alive. At this remark Mr. Stevens shuddered and shrank; and Strong, seeing that he shrank from it, said: "Or perhaps Mary may die, or Edward, and that would be an end of it." There was

MURDER IN HIS HEART,

the suggestion of abortion, of murder was in his mind, and he had determined, at whatever risk, to accomplish his end. The hour of adjournment has arrived, and I leave the case till our next meeting.

Mr. Cram—Can't this opening, or summing up, or whatever it is, be concluded to-night? There are certain limits to this sort of thing, and in this court the limitation is an hour. I should certainly be the last to suggest a limitation, but the counsel on the other side, Mr. Gerry and the latter gentlemen, have occupied over two days, and I object to its continuing for days longer. In the good old days when I first came to court, an opening was simply a statement of what the counsel intended to prove, and no counsel would presume to occupy entire days in reading law books to a jury.

Mr. Graham—The object of citing law to the jury was to show them what the wisest men who have graced the English bench have thought and said, so that lanterns may be placed in their hands to throw light upon such dark portions of the evidence as would otherwise mystify them. If the counsel objects to our style of opening he should have objected to his own, which contained more that he didn't prove, than that he did or attempted.

Judge Garvin—I can only say in regard to this case that, contrary to the usual custom, I allowed the counsel for the plaintiff to open at great length, and to his entire satisfaction, and with the hope that the counsel for the defence will not occupy much more time I will permit them the same privilege. In compliance with custom I will adjourn over Thanksgiving Day, to meet again on Friday, at 11 A. M.

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Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritations. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses, and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. 50c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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Catarrh.—The origin of catarrh is in most cases a neglected cold, which can be relieved by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, by soothing the irritated and inflamed membrane extending from the nose to the throat. For coughs and throat diseases the Troches are of great service.

Persons Prematurely Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color by using HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair

HEALTHY, SOFT AND GLOSSY.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant, and without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of counterfeits and imitations; ask for Hall's, and take none other. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.

Infallible in all cases of female weakness, whatever the symptoms may be. Price $1 50 per bottle. LOOK FOR THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY. Sold at No. 139 William-st., (near Fulton,) and by dealers everywhere.

Ivory and Pearl Gilt Letter and Plain Sleeve Buttons, Jewelry, Combs, Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., latest French styles. Finest assortment in this city, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

What Languishing Odors are Borne on the breeze in Summer time. Perfume is nature's essence distilled from every flower, and as flowers vary in beauty and brightness, so does their perfume differ in sweetness and the duration of their odor. There is a beauty about each and every flower, and every fragrance finds admirers, for all are pleasant to the senses. Tastes differ upon many perfumes, but the person has not yet been found who was not delighted with the ravishing odor of the EGYPTIAN LOTUS, which is now becoming the most widely popular and extensively-used perfume ever introduced in the United States.

Second-hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Curtains

AND CURTAIN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS. PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

Peat.—Fifty tons per day compressed by the National Peat Machine. Its capacity and power is wonderful. SATISFACTION WARRANTED. ABRAM REQUA, Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, which took the first premium at the Fair of the American Institute, is WARRANTED the best in use. Send for circular giving wholesale and retail terms. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 347 Broadway.

A—A.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument.—Sure relief or money refunded. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price $3. Circulars, &c. Address GILBERT & SURBRUG, No. 575 Broadway.

Robbers! Robbers!—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room, invisibly connected without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 549 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Absolute comfort realized by ruptured persons wearing Dr. Langenstein's TRUSS. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

BARRETT—HUNTING.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Theodore Tyng, EDWARD H. BARRETT and SOPHIE, daughter of John Hunting, Esq., all of this city.

GLENDINNING—WELD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, at Jersey City, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Imbrie, THOMAS GLENDINNING, of New-York, and MARY ANN WELD, of Jersey City.

CAMPBELL—PAIGE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, at St. George's Church, Schenectady, by Rev. Dr. Payne, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, of New-York, and HARRIET E. M., daughter of Hon. Alonzo C. Paige.

EDWARDS—OLSEN.—On Monday, Dec. 4, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. J. N. Shaffer, JOHN B. EDWARDS and EMMA G., daughter of the late Richard H. Olsen, of this city.

HOFT—CHAMBERLAIN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, WM. HOEY and MADELINE, eldest daughter of Charles Chamberlain, all of this city.

HUNT—HOSFORD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Robert E. Lowry, of Brooklyn, JOHN H. HUNT, Esq., of Charlestown, Mass., and Miss FANNY A. HOSFORD, of this city.

MASON—BLAKE.—In Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., assisted by Right Rev. Bp. J. Whitehouse, D. D., THEODORE W. MASON and ELIZABETH MALDA, daughter of Alexander V. Blake.

SATTERTHWAITE—BUCKLEY.—At Trinity Church, Newark, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, assisted by Rev. Samuel Sayres, JAMES S. SATTERTHWAITE and JEANIE L., daughter of P. H. Buckley, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

STILES—WATERMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. F. Bottome, CASSIUS STILES, of Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., and EMMA E., daughter of Henry Waterman, Esq., of this city.

SWIFT—LORD.—At Piermont, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Wm. Thompson, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., O. S. Swift, of Oshkosh, Wis., and Miss MARY T., youngest daughter of Eleazar Lord, Esq., of Piermont.

VAN DYKE—LOWRY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D., JAMES C. VAN DYKE, Jr., and FANNIE A. LOWRY, all of Brooklyn.

WENDEN—SILSBY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. B. Peters, GEO. H. WENDEN and ELIZA M., daughter of Mr. John Silsby, all of Brooklyn.

WEBB—PRALL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Eastburn Benjamin, CHARLES S. WEBB and HANNAH M., daughter of the late Abraham A. Prall, all of this city.

WALKER—GLADWIN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, by Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, MARCUS WALKER, of New-York, and HATTIE M. GLADWIN.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Monday, Dec. 4, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, son of George Armstrong, formerly of Donegal, Ireland, aged 26 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother David, and his brothers-in-law, James Gregory and John Sutton, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No.

FINANCIAL.

COAL $8 50 PER TON

GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.

Coal at Actual Cost to Shareholders, which is now being delivered at their residences from the yard of the company, West 37th-st.

Shares, Ten Dollars.

Which entitles the party to ONE TON of Coal per year, at the actual cost, for every share subscribed. See prospectus of the company.

OFFICES:

GLOBE BUILDINGS, NO. 94 BROADWAY, AND NO. 19 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.

Let the people say with one voice, down with the price of coal.

BROOKLYN OFFICE—No. 10 Court-st.

LAING, WETHERILL & CO.

Bankers & Brokers,

No. 18 BROAD STREET, New York.

Gold, Bonds, Government Securities, Railroad, Insurance, Bank and Petroleum Stocks,

BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention given to orders by Telegraph.

Interest allowed upon deposits subject to check.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 7 NEW-ST., (NEAR WALL-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOUR PER CENT. interest paid on deposits subject to draft.

THOMPSON & CORNING,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

CHARLES G THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING,

Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD, BROKERS

IN

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 Broadway.

Goods purchased on commission in the cities of Europe. Drafts on London, Paris and Germany at favorable rates.

Parcels, packages, and heavy goods sent by steamers twice every week to any part of Europe.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

ISSUED IN 1864,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 Wall-st.

PITHOLE LAND.

A farm on Pithole Creek, Venango County, admitted to be the most productive oil territory yet discovered in Pennsylvania. Will be sold reasonably, the owner not being able to develop it. Address Box No. 1,073 Philadelphia Post-office.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF BENNEHOFF RESERVE OIL COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BENNEHOFF RESERVE OIL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $1,000,000 (one million dollars) to $100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars,) and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to accomplish the object.

Parties unable to attend the meeting, but wishing to further the purpose of the same, can do so by signing the inclosed proxy and forwarding it to ISAAC BERNHEIMER, the President of the company, constituting him their attorney to vote for them at said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th of December to the 27th of December, inclusive.

ISAAC BERNHEIMER,
HENRY COHN,
JACOB STETTHEIMER,
A. H. CORDOZA,
I. A. QUACKENBOSS,
THOMAS PALMER, Jr.,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
WM. SELIGMAN,
WM. A. PARKER, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK MAPLE SHADE OIL CO., No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Maple Shade Oil Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars) to $50,000, (fifty thousand dollars,) and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to accomplish the object.

Parties unable to attend the meeting, but wishing to further the purpose of the same, can do so by signing the inclosed proxy and forwarding it to ISAAC BERNHEIMER, the President of the company, constituting him their attorney to vote for them at said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th of December to the 27th of December, inclusive.

ISAAC BERNHEIMER,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
HENRY COHN,
I. A. QUACKENBOSS,
J. GOLDSMITH,
J. MEYER,
A. FATMAN,
J. NATHAN,
JOHN EADIE, } Trustees.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

oct-1aw6mTh

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) will be held at the office of said trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STAR PETROLEUM AND MINING CO., NOS. 168 AND 170 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 12th day of December, inclusive.

DE LACY LOUCKS, Secretary.

ST. MARGARET COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 64 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of important business. By order of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.

EDWARD B. SUTTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Aladdin Petroleum Company will be held at the office thereof, No. 229 Broadway, (Room No. 31,) on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of officers.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.

BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES

which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

Parties holding (30) thirty or more coupons of the three years seven and three-tenths notes maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.

J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.

Dealers in government and other securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

LA CROSS AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE, EASTERN DIVISION BONDS.—The railroad and premises mortgaged to secure the payment of said bonds are advertised to be sold January 4, 1866. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to purchase said premises for the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. They have received for this purpose over $800,000 of the $1,000,000 of said Second Mortgage Bonds.

Bondholders who deposit their bonds with them on or before Dec. 25, will participate in the advantages of the purchase as stipulated; those who do not, will only be entitled to a dividend from the purchase money. They will receive said bonds at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

RUSSELL SAGE,
ALEX. MITCHELL,
WASHINGTON HUNT.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY, No. 40 NEW-STREET, NEW-YORK, November, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company will be held at its office in New-York on the 12th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect five Trustees for the ensuing year, and also vote upon a reduction of the capital stock of the company from $2,000,000 to $500,000, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

DANIEL DEVLIN,
JOHN BRYAN,
J. S. ATWOOD,
Majority of Trustees.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of said company, Room No. 22, No. 54 William-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon two resolutions which will be offered: 1. To increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. 2. To diminish the whole capital stock from three to one dollar per share; and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

GEORGE F. COCK,
JOHN F. PICKRELL,
GEO. BRADISH,
ROBERT C. EMBREE, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for nonpayment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. 49, in name of B. F. Woodward, for 5 shares; Certificate No. 76, in name of Geo. P. Deshon, for 75 shares; Certificate No. 88, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares. By order of Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 23, 1865.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS maturing on the first Monday of January, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 1st to the 15th days, inclusive, of January, 1866.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 Exchange-place, (Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE McGREGOR Western Railway Company's Bonds due 1st August, 1865, will be paid at this office on and after MONDAY, 4th December. G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.

COUPONS OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND Warsaw Railway First Mortgage Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this bank and three inspectors for the following election, will take place at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order,

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.

J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

No. 43 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Central Copper Mining Company will take place at their office, No. 43 Beaver-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

L. A. PEYROLLAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December, at 12 o'clock noon. It is important that every creditor should be duly represented.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CHECK DRAWN BY Messrs. Beadleston & Hallock, for $3,406, on the American Exchange National Bank, No. 2,094, to the order of E. A. Hardenburgh, and not indorsed. Payment having been stopped, parties having found the same will please return it to Messrs. BEADLESTON & HALLOCK, No. 22 Broad-st., and they will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A CHECK FOR SIXTY (60) DOLLARS on the Fourth National Bank, signed by Marcus Spring, supposed to be lost in the Post-office. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

$10,000 WANTED IN A WESTERN ENTERPRISE.—Safe, and money doubled every year. Only parties meaning business and bringing capital may address, for full particulars, STOCK, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

$5,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage at 6 per cent., for a number of years, on first-class property on 54th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of JOHN D. WAUGH, at office of Manning & DeForest, No. 19 Wall-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$6,000 TO $16,000 in gold or legal-tender for a farm; must be healthy location, good building, good land, no musquitoes, handy to the depot and within two hours' ride of the city. Address, with full particulars, Box 292 Brooklyn Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of government tax, payable Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE from government tax.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free from government tax, allowed at

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF tax, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Assets, $1,571,650 75.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, allows 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free from U. S. Tax. Assets, Nov. 1, 1865, $1,073,693 6.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, HENRY A. BARLING and ABNER H. DAVIS, as executors of the last will and testament of Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, will sell at public auction, through Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-eighths of the ship *Queen of the East*, of New-York, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., mortgaged to the said Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, by Eben B. Crocker and George Warren, to secure the sum of $13,500, by indenture of mortgage, dated March 8, 1864, recorded at the Custom-house in New-York March 8, 1864, in Liber 44, folio 83, &c., of Bills of Sale of Registered Vessels. Default having been made in payment of said mortgage debt, the said sale will be made in pursuance of the power contained in said mortgage. The said vessel is now lying at the North Middle Wharf in the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.

HENRY A. BARLING,
ABNER H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD PROPERTY.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MIL. R. R. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction on Nov. 20, 1865, at the foot of Poplar-st., St. Louis, Mo.,

TWO FLAT CARS, 5½ FEET GAUGE.

On Nov. 25, 1865, at the yard of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, Jeffersonville, Ind.,

NINE FLAT CARS, GAUGE, 4 FEET 8½ INCHES.

On Nov. 27, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.:

311 car wheels,	63 pairs wheels and axles,
217 old axles,	1 tender,
1 smoke-stack,	1 engine truck,
1 pair drivers,	4 springs,
1 parallel rod,	1 bell and frame,
4 hand cars,	14 truck cars,

50,000 pounds of scrap iron.

On Dec. 1, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., the entire stock of the United States Military Railroad supplies remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

(80) Eighty tons assorted iron.
(800) Eight hundred tons scrap iron.
(8) Eight tons assorted steel.
(1) One ton pig lead.

And a general assortment of small stores, suitable for railroads.

On Dec. 11, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., the entire stock of new and serviceable stores of the United States Military Railroad, remaining on hand at the General Supply Store, consisting, in part, as follows:

20,000 Twenty thousand axes.
1,000 Tons ass'd bar iron, rd. sq. hfrd. angle.
(80) Eighty tons boiler and tank iron.
(35) Thirty-five tons assorted steel.
(300) Three hundred tons scrap iron, wrought and cast.
25,000) Twenty-five thousand pounds engine brass castings.

Gas-pipe,	Gas fixtures of kinds,
Brass pipe,	Oil cups,
Spring balances,	Brass cocks of every description,
Shovels,	
Hatchets,	Globe valves, all sizes.
Nuts,	Claw, lining and tamping bars,
Washers, wrought and cast,	Iron and copper rivets and burrs,
Nails and spikes,	
Mallets,	Sheet copper and brass,
Sash, glass and paint, of all kinds,	Chains and rope of all sizes,
Railroad lamps,	Blocks, tackle and snatch,
Cooking stoves and fixtures,	Kelly's head lights,
Heating stoves.	

Full sets of carpenters', blacksmiths' and saddlers tools, rubber car springs, belting gum and leather, files' butts, and screws, tinware of all kinds; and almost every article suitable for railroad operations, all of the very best quality. Also,

(3) Three large lathes, Stevens & Brother, manufacturers.
(2) Two planers, Sellers & Co., manufacturers.
(1) One bolt cutter and 1 gear cutter, Gould & Brother manufacturers.
(1) One axle cut-off lathe, Warner & Whitney.
(2) Two fan-blowers (medium.)
(1) One upright engine, 8-horse power.
(1) One trip-hammer and engine, Howell's patent.
(1) One Broomfield steam hammer.
(1) One Sellers' steam hammer.

Will also be sold at the same time, a large amount of serviceable and second-hand railroad tools of all kinds, consisting of

Carpenters' Tools,
Wheelwrights' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Machinists' Tools,
Stoves and Pipe, Rope, Chains, &c., &c.

TERMS CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Catalogues of the materials to be sold in Nashville can be obtained by application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M.; and of that of Memphis, on application to Capt. John Park, A. Q. M.

The attention of dealers and railroad companies is particularly invited to this sale.

Sales will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on each day, and continue daily until all the property is disposed of.

F. J. CRILLY, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF NAVY CLOTHING, SHEETING, CANVAS DUCK, MATTRESSES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

Will be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at the inspection of provisions and clothing in the Navy-yard, New-York, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., a large assortment of navy clothing, &c., &c., consisting, more or less, of:

3,480 blue cloth pea-jackets; 3,425 blue cloth round jackets.
7,989 blue satinet trousers; 13,667 blue cloth caps.
14,967 blue flannel overshirts; 17,100 blue flannel undershirts.
14,608 blue flannel drawers; 22,709 pairs woolen socks.
10,199 mattresses; 6,391 blankets.
5,592 pairs boots; 6,454 pairs kip shoes.
8,108 pairs calf shoes; 1,151 pairs negro brogans.
20,980 yards blue satinet; 29,912 yards blue flannel.

Also, a large lot of Barnsby sheeting, canvas duck, black silk handkerchiefs, cotton pocket-handkerchiefs and sewing-silk. By order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Samples of the sheeting and duck can be seen at this office; other articles at the Navy-yard, on and until the day of sale.

TERMS—Cash, 10 per cent. paid down, and the balance before the goods are taken away, which must be within a reasonable time, under forfeiture of goods and the 10 per cent. deposited.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

LARGE SALE OF CHOICE OAK-TANNED LEATHER.

CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Nov. 28, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior stock of

PURE OAK-TANNED LEATHER,

comprising

4,461 sides (containing about 78,622 feet) wax upper leather.
5,279 sides (containing about 98,676 pounds) sole leather.
768 sides (containing about 10,798 pounds) welt leather.

This leather was carefully selected for manufacturing army boots and bootees, and is to be sold in consequence of the disbanding of a large portion of the army.

Terms cash in government funds.

Property to be removed within five days from day of sale.

WILLIAM W. McKIM, Colonel and Chief-Quartermaster.

TO BOOK BUYERS.

Trade Salerooms No. 498 Broadway.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12, AND FOLLOWING DAYS AT 7 P. M.

CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

A catalogue of a very select library of books in several Departments of Literature, including a choice collection on Angling, many works on Bibliography; Science and the Fine Arts; Works on Sporting; a large number of highly valuable illustrated works, and many relating to America, some of which are very scarce.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms, No. 91 Liberty-st.

FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

At auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable stock of fine furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including solid rosewood and black walnut parlor-suites, in brocatelle, reps, tapestry and hair-cloth; library and secretary bookcases, sideboards, extension dining-tables, lounges, easy chairs, candelabras, mantel and pier mirrors, carpets, paintings, &c. Catalogues at sale. Goods boxed for shipping.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF Carrara marble statuary, pedestals, &c., just received per ship *Uno*, from Leghorn, Italy, and never before exhibited in this country.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, two doors below 14th-st., about 40 pieces of elegant Carrara marble statuary, groups of figures, imported by Messrs. F. Zannoni & Co., from the best studios of Italy, comprising among others the following: Groups—Charity, Cupid Captured by Venus, Guardian Angel, Shepherdess, Contending Cupids, &c.; Statues and Busts—Fisher Boy, Thorwaldsen's Hobe, Canova's Venus, Summer, Flora, Bacchante, Peasant Girl, Madonna, Diana, Apollo, &c.

Also, the superb bust of the late President ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the celebrated artist, Chevalier Pio Fedi, of Florence, (which has been on exhibition during the past two months at the gallery of Messrs. Goupil & Co.,) with elaborately carved pedestal.

The above will be on exhibition on Monday, 10th inst., with catalogues.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 4, 1865.

SALE OF A LOT OF CONDEMNED AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY CANNON, SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION, AND ORDNANCE STORES, AT THE NAVY-YARD, BOSTON.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be sold by public auction, at the Navy-yard Boston, on the 21st day of December, 1865, at noon, a lot of condemned and unserviceable navy cannon, small-arms, small-arm ammunition, and miscellaneous ordnance stores.

The cannon will be sold by the pound, and the remainder of the articles in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, at which time the articles must be removed, otherwise they will revert to the government.

For more particular information, parties are referred to the Inspector of Ordnance at the Boston Navy-yard.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 4, 1865.

SALE OF A LOT OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be sold at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., at public auction, on the 28th day of December, 1865, at noon, a large lot of old Navy Cannon.

These cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, at which time the cannon must be removed from the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.

Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the ordnance officer at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE S. FOX, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, forty-two acres of land, with cottage and outbuildings, situate at West Farms, Westchester County, on the road leading to Hunt's Point. The property is located on tide-water, has extensive views and affords beautiful sites for elegant country residences, within three miles of Central Park. It will be sold in one parcel or in plots of about five acres. Maps and information can be procured at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6½ Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, rosewood pianos, handsome furniture, rosewood parlor suites, large bureaus, high-top bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, mirrors, extension tables, chairs, lounges, china, glassware, hatstands, walnut library desk, library bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c.

At 12 M.—Two elegant crimson satin brocatel window curtains, with lace do.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at the Eastern Branch Corral, near Lincoln Hospital Depot, Washington, D. C., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior lot of

SIX HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

The Mules are well broken, matched, in fine condition, and may be considered, in every respect, a first-class lot.

They will be sold singly, to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Terms cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MANUFACTURED AND LEAF TOBACCO.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock, on the Battery, (for account of whom it may concern)—

TOBACCO—1,070 boxes manufactured tobacco, favorite brands and sizes.

LEAF TOBACCO—85 hhds. of Missouri and Kentucky leaf tobacco, damaged at the late fire by fresh water.

Terms cash.

S. J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms No. 1 North William-st.: household furniture, mahogany sofas, lounges, parlor chairs, rockers, tables, secretary, mahogany bookcase, mirrors, engravings, bedsteads, 100 sea-grass mattresses, 200 wool blankets, 106 knit jackets, sheets, bedticks, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, kitchen furniture, &c. Deposits required.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, in well-coopered and full head-lined flour barrels; the bids to be for the bushel of 60 pounds.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of the beans, potatoes and onions must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meats will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CHOICE WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, 1865, for the sale of

660 BARRELS OF WHISKY.

The whisky offered for sale was selected with care, and is of the first quality, especially the Rye and Bourbon Whisky, which are equal, if not superior, to any Whiskies now in the market.

Proposals may be made for any number of barrels, not less than five of each lot.

Lot No. 1, consists of 23 barrels of Rye Whisky, containing about 920 gallons.

Lot No. 2, consists of 228 barrels of Bourbon Whisky, containing about 9,120 gallons; and

Lot No. 3, consists of 410 barrels of Rectified Whisky, containing about 1,640 gallons.

The whisky will be regauged before the delivery and sold by the "proof gallon." It may be examined at the Subsistence Depot, Alexandria, Va., or samples can be seen and proposals obtained from any of the following officers:

Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. D. Brigham, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Boston, Mass.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. & Brevet Lieut.-Col., Capt. & C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder as soon as the regauging is completed, and before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the government wharves, in Alexandria, Va., free of expense to the purchaser.

The usual reservation by the government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL, Major & C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon as funds for the purpose shall be received.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1866.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES L. MILLER,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
Committee on Supplies.

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LAND COLLECTION AND COMMISSION AGENCY

are in constant receipt of choice tracts of land throughout the South and Southwest; also, valuable mining properties,

MAKE COLLECTIONS on all parts of the country.

Pay especial attention to the sale and disposal of Southern products, and make advances on direct consignments.

MATTHEW H. BRIDGE, Manager, No. 9 Broad-st., NEW-YORK CITY

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:

Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Ex-Gov. of Alabama.

Hon. A. W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington.

P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broadway.

Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., Importers, New-York.

A. W. GREENLEAF, Esq., Banker, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE SOUTH—A choice farm of 138 acres for sale, 2½ miles from Norfolk, opposite Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe, belonging to Col. E. C. Lindsay, has an extensive water front, fine fishing and oysters, fruits, and admirably adapted to truck-raising for New-York markets, within about two hours, almost daily by steamer; for health unsurpassed. Also that valuable watering-place, known as Piedmont Springs, (one sulphur and two chalybeate,) with hotel and 1,000 acres of excellent land, in Burke County, N. C., amidst the beautiful scenery of the Blue Ridge; has first-rate water-power with grist and saw mills, and best lands for vineyards and general farming, with heavy pine and other valuable timber; also contains a gold mine which it is believed will pay equal to the best in the United States; one-half or two-thirds only of this property will be sold; purchaser to take charge of it; the very best references given in this city. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

COTTON LANDS.

Partners wanted in the cultivation of 4,500 acres of cotton land in Louisiana, known as the Acklin Places, opposite the mouth of the Red River. For particulars, inquire of B. LANIER, in a few days, at the Astor House.

SOUTHERN INVESTMENT—SUGAR AND COTTON.—Two middle-aged energetic Northern men, now owning and working a Sugar Plantation near New-Orleans, having had two years' practical experience, and desiring to enlarge their operations by connecting two adjoining Sugar Plantations with their own, can show great inducements to parties of the requisite capital and enterprise for that purpose. Unexceptionable references given. Apply daily, from 10½ to 12½ o'clock, at the office of MORRIS & BILLINGS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

PARTIES WHO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSfully engaged for eighteen months past in the reorganization of cotton plantations on the Mississippi River, desire to obtain twelve to twenty thousand dollars for the purchase of additional cotton lands. Anyone willing to advance money for this purpose can be made secure as regards his investment, and be assured of a large return of income therefor. Address N. Y. PLANTER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND INTERESTS OF a general supply-store at Newbern, N. C., doing a flourishing business in a business part of the city; stock bought low; store commodious, leased for three years. Apply to JOHN GIFFORD, Craven-st., two doors south of Pollock, Newbern, N. C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PROPERties in Westchester County, consisting of a splendid stone mansion, three other dwellings, three barns, icehouse, hennery, &c.; plenty of fruit, fine grove of forest trees, a river running for a mile through the ground, and a fine farm adapted to all the purposes of a first-class farmer, or gentleman of taste and leisure; containing nearly 300 acres of land so naturally divided by the river, the turnpike and the railroad, as to afford a great number of splendid building sites, if desired; it is only 20 miles from the city and 10 minutes' walk from the depot at Scarsdale. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL GROUND AT SARATOGA SPRINGS. For sale, to close an estate, the plot of ground, at Saratoga Springs, heretofore occupied by the United States Hotel, and comprising about five acres, with a frontage on Broadway of 220 feet, about 470 feet on Division-st., about 560 feet on Railroad-av., and about 775 on the southerly line. This affords, probably, the best site for a hotel in the Union, and is recommended to hotel proprietors and capitalists. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE.—One of the finest farms in the State, beautifully situated in the village of Springfield, Union County, one hour's ride from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, and one mile from the Milburn depot. Said farm contains 120 acres of first quality land, double two-story dwelling-house, splendid new barns and other outbuildings. Apply to F. M. WILLIS, No. 95 Fulton-st., or on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The subscriber, having an excellent water power sufficient to run three or four mills or factories, on a never-failing stream, and situate at the station of a double-track railroad, equidistant between New-York and Philadelphia, is prepared to lease said property on most favorable terms. Address S. H. R., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGH BRIDGE, with immediate possession, the first-class house, coach-house, graperies, green-house and all outbuildings for a first-class gentleman's place, with 8 acres of land. Also, on Westchester side High Bridge, a cottage and coach-house, with garden of 1 acre. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—Two first-class stone fronts, nearly finished; built in the best manner; 90 feet from Henry-st., on Woodhull; all the modern improvements; first-class surroundings. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 411 Hicks-st., or the stone-yard corner Rapelyea-st. and Hamilton-av. D. DIXON.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The steamboat dock at Cornwall, on the Hudson River, 189 feet water front by 231 feet deep, with large brick dwelling-house, barn and other buildings on the premises. Steamboat wharfages will pay good interest on the investment. Apply to J. R. BROWN, No. 5 Coenties-slip.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN FRANKlin-av., Brooklyn, with immediate possession; three stories, basement, high stoop and sub-cellar; just completed in best style; all modern improvements; near cars, and pleasant, healthy location; terms easy. Call on or address H. T. L., No. 145 Fulton-st., N. Y., (dining saloon.)

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE SITES FOR sale on the handsomest streets in Orange; first-class neighborhood, on high ground, with fine views, only a few minutes from depot. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 289 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60xhalf the block. Furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE ELEgant French furniture, a very superior brown-stone English-basement house, with all modern improvements, in 35th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL Railroad, one hour from the city, a modern-built house, containing nine rooms, with double parlors, high ceilings, &c.; price $5,600. Apply to BABB & INSLEY, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20.

A NEW STONE FRONT HOUSE, WEST 49th-st., second east of 7th-av., 21x50x100 feet; marble hall, walnut wainscotting, plate glass windows, &c. Possession immediately. Price $18,000. Apply on the premises.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON AND NEAR Broadway, for sale; also on Pearl, William, Liberty, Maiden-lane, Front, Broad, Fulton, Park-row, Vesey and Barclay-street. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground on 2d-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Also, four lots in 52d-st., 200 feet east of 5th-av. Also, a valuable corner on 5th-av. Terms easy. URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

FOR SALE—IN 22D-STREET, BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., a handsome brick house, completely furnished, with immediate possession; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY, WITH GOOD WATER-front, dock, &c., accessible to vessels of large size throughout the year.

ALBERT KOLLER, No. 199 Water-st., N. Y.

FRUIT FARM, 82 ACRES, NEAR SOMERVILLE, garden of New-Jersey; 1,000 peach trees, in bearing, and other fruits; good buildings; cheap.

JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.—A 5TH-AV. HOUSE, WITH ALL improvements, below 42d-st., for $20,000; a bargain and immediate possession. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story brown-stone front house on 42d-st., between 5th and 6th aves. For particulars, apply at the office of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY known as Nos. 5 and 7 William and 1 and 3 South William st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENT—5 BRICK houses, situate in Williamsburgh, a few blocks from the ferry. All well rented. Must be sold to close an estate. J. ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 15.

LAND FOR SALE—BETWEEN 50 AND 60 acres of well cultivated land for sale, at Union-place, Flushing, L. I. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN a first-class location in Brooklyn; immediate possession. Apply to D. BRAINERD, No. 1 Montague-st., over Mechanics' Bank.

FOR SALE—IN NINTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV., a four-story full-sized brick house, with furniture. Price $33,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD IMproved property in New-York and Brooklyn, convenient to ferries. J. ELLIOT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room 15.

HOUSES AND STORES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—In all parts of the city, wanted by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—John B. Morris against John A. Stevens, Jr., and Margaret A. Stevens, his wife, Robert Morris, and Mary E. Morris, his wife, George A. Robbins, and Susan A. Robbins, his wife, Frances Morris, Martha C. Babcock, Francis U. Johnston, and Margaret A. Johnston, his wife, Elizabeth A. Babcock, Henry C. Babcock, and Caroline B. Babcock, his wife, Martha R. Babcock and Susan A. Babcock.—In Partition.

In pursuance of an order made by the Supreme Court in this action, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that all persons having any general lien or incumbrance by judgment or decree, or otherwise, on any undivided share or interest of any of the parties in said action, in the lands and premises sought to be partitioned in said action, and hereinafter described, or any part thereof, are required to produce to the undersigned, Charles A. Peabody, referee appointed in this action by the above-mentioned order, at his office, number 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1866, proof of all such liens and incumbrances respectively, together with satisfactory evidence of the amount due thereon, and to specify the nature of such incumbrances, and the dates thereof respectively. The lands and premises sought to be partitioned in said action, are described as follows, that is to say:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Broadway, and which, taken together, are bounded and contain as follows: Commencing at a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, distant about twenty-nine feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Fulton-street; thence running southeasterly one hundred feet six inches to the westerly line of a lot fronting on Fulton-street, at a point distant about twenty-nine feet from the northeasterly side of Fulton-street; thence running northeasterly fifty-nine feet to the land lately occupied by and known as Barnum's Museum; thence northwesterly one hundred and three feet six inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southwestwardly, along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-nine feet to the place of beginning; the said two lots of land being now known as numbers 214 and 216 Broadway.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate partly in the rear of the above-described lots; commencing at a point in the southeasterly line of said lots, distant about forty-four feet six inches from the northeasterly side of Fulton-street; thence running southeastwardly twenty-three feet; thence running northeastwardly about twenty-four feet; thence running southeastwardly about twenty-four feet; thence running northeastwardly twenty-seven feet; thence running northwestwardly twenty-four feet; thence running northeastwardly nine feet five inches; thence running northwestwardly twelve feet six inches; thence running northeastwardly thirty-two feet ten inches to the southerly line of Ann-street, as it formerly ran; thence northwestwardly nine feet nine inches; thence southwestwardly ninety-two feet one inch to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Second Ward of the said City of New-York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit., northeasterly, by the southwesterly line or side of Ann-st., as the same has been widened and improved, nine feet and six inches; southwesterly by land belonging to the estate of J. ARDEN, nine feet and seven inches; northwesterly by land formerly the part of Ann-st., and now or lately belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, four feet nine inches; and southeasterly by land formerly part of Ann-st., and now or lately belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, four feet and seven inches, be the same more or less, which said deed or indenture was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in Liber 234 of conveyances, page 478.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov., 21, 1865.

CHARLES A. PEABODY, Referee, No. 161 Broadway.

S. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n29-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, having completed their report in said matter, notice is hereby given that a copy of said report, which will be presented for confirmation to the General Term of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, inst., at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and in the Clerk's office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; and any person or persons whose rights may be affected by said report, who shall object to the same, or any part thereof, may within ten days from the date hereof, being the first publication of this notice, state his or their objections to the same, in writing to the undersigned at their office, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room number 20,) in the City of New-York.

—DATED NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET, } Commissioners.

TO LET.

TO LET—SEVERAL NICE SMALL BRICK houses in Williamsburgh, near the ferry, North 9th, between 2d and 3d sts., to be occupied by one family only; rent $300. Apply on the premises.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, with modern conveniences, to let in a private house; no board; references exchanged. No. 38 University-place, near 11th-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FIVE OFFICES ON first floor, at No 74 Broadway and No. 11 New-st., with entrance on either street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NO. 23 BOND-ST.—PLEASANT AND VERY desirable rooms to let, in a comfortable home.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LOFT WANTED.—PART OR WHOLE OF A first loft, located in any street leading out of Broadway, between Murray and Walker sts., or on Broadway, for a light and clean business. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 31 Warren-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE WITH modern improvements, with six or more lots, not over two miles from Brooklyn ferries; or lots in a good location, suitable for a private residence. Address, with full particulars, THOS. M., No. 498 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED PARLOR, ON FIRST floor, and the whole second and third story of a house, between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 29th sts., for the Winter. Address W. L. C., Box 236 Post-office.

WANTED—A CHURCH OR PROPERTY 75x100 or more, located between 2d and 5th avs. and 10th and 30th sts. Applications, with particulars, to be sent to M. SCHWAB, Esq., No. 281 East Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, with a pleasant room. Inquire at No. 315 West 4th-st., between Bank and West 12th sts. Reference required.

---

57 WEST ELEVENTH-ST.—A CARD.—ELegantly furnished rooms, en suite, for families and single gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged. Apply as above, one door from 5th-av.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A BACK room and bed-room on first floor, in a genteel house in 33d-st., 3d house east of 3d-av., north side. Inquire on the premises.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floor to let, private table, between 30th and 34th-sts., near Madison-av.; family strictly private; reference given and required. MADISON, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A COUPLE OF NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to let, in a private family, with or without board, at No. 1,171 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress in a private family; the best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; best of references given. Call for two days at No. 39 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse, to take entire charge; can bring up with the bottle; has unquestionable references. Seen until engaged at No. 120 West 22d-st.

WANTED—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S, OR family washing and ironing; good city references given. Call or address Mrs. CORBLEY, No. 90 West 28th-st.

A FRENCH LADY, JUST FROM PARIS, would like to have a few ladies to go as dressmakers by the week; perfectly capable. Call for one week at No. 287½ Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance—one as practical gardener and farmer; understands both thoroughly, also the care of greenhouses and grapery, and the raising of all kinds of stock and laying out of grounds; is a first-rate coachman; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter, and is a good laundress; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office, for two days. Can take charge of a gentleman's place—a lodge preferred.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, PROTEStant Englishman, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has the best of city references. Call at No. 122 West 28th-st., rear house, first floor, or address JUBAL CAIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man; will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended by his employer the last two years; has no objection to the country. Address B. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR footman in a private family, by a most respectable young Protestant man; has the best of city references. Apply at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN single man, as gardener; has several years experience in this country. Address H., at Smith's, Seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man in city or country; perfectly understands his business; has good references. Address J. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man; would be generally useful; has the best of city reference. Address P. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 YEARS OLD, a situation as superintendent of a farm. Address T. J. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, ALSO A packer, in a fancy goods jobbing house; none but those accustomed to the business need apply; the best of reference required as to character and capability. Address for two days, giving real name, and state the amount of salary expected, Box No. 3,089 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER. Address, by letter, with references,

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, THAT CAN GIVE good city references as to character, capability, &c., may hear of a desirable and permanent situation by applying at No. 35 University-place, from 9 to 12 A. M., or after 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS OLD who writes a good plain hand, and has some idea of drawing. Apply to E. S. RENWICK, No. 335 Broadway, Room 49, by letter or personally between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO TO CANADA TO boil sugar; one that is accustomed to work a sugar pan for centrifugal machines. Address A. B. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for ten days.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GARDEN and farm; wife as help; situations permanent. Call on W. HANNAM, No. 6 College-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WITH unquestionable reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Apply before 10 o'clock A. M. at 335 5th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Address in handwriting, stating age and wages required, W. B., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FAMILY nurse and seamstress, to live in the country. Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 48 South-st.

WANTED—CUSTOM CUTTER FOR SHIRTS, collars and drawers; state references, and wages wanted. Address D. E. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO light chamberwork and to wait upon children. Call, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF CABINET-MAKERS, first-class workmen, in a car factory near the city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC SALESMEN in Men's Furnishing Goods. Apply by letter to JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., No. 22 Warren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; SHE MUST BE A good washer and ironer; English, German, or Scotch. Call at No. 46 Irving-place, from 9 till 2 P. M.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, to do general housework in a small family. Apply 117th-st., first house east of 3d-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND BAKER, WITH city references, at No. 46 East 20th-st.

LAD WANTED—IN A DRUG BROKER'S office, No. 51 Cedar-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON is the undisputed originator of the painless and pleasant extraction of teeth with Nitrous Oxide Gas, and has given it to over 8,000 patients without an accident. To avoid the crowd and save time waiting, secure an appointment. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A DIFFERENCE.

LAUGHING GAS is administered from a small bag from which the patient inhales the gas and into which the impure air from the lungs is breathed; uniting with the gas, it is again taken into the lungs, and the process repeated, until, in most cases, the contents of the bag are nearly absorbed and pass into the system, the same bag being used by an unlimited number of persons, making it an operation from which all should instinctively shrink.

Dr. Hoyt's Anaesthetic Nitrous Oxide has been administered by him for years, from a large receiver by an apparatus so constructed that the impure air from the lungs cannot enter the receiver but is thrown off into the atmosphere, enabling the patient to inflate the lungs at every breath with pure, fresh gas, avoiding the risk of contamination and insuring pleasant and successful results; all operations being performed by Dr. H. in person, who often extracts fourteen to sixteen teeth at a single operation, without the knowledge of the patient. Office, No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST—ORIGINATOR OF anaesthetic nitrous oxide, has used it for years with perfect success, often extracting fourteen to sixteen teeth at a single operation without the knowledge of the patient. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS FOR SETS OF teeth until after the holidays; sets complete in five hours; gas daily administered fresh and teeth extracted without pain at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.

On or about the 10th day of June, 1865, A CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS, dated June 2, 1865, No. 318, issued from the office of the Paymaster-General of the State of New-York, signed R. E. Fenton, Governor, and S. E. Mazoin, Paymaster-General of the said State of New-York, requesting the Comptroller of said State to issue to Abram Bulson, Supervisor of the town of Brunswick, $19,000 of the bonds of said State of New-York, and to pay him in cash the sum of $9,500. Also, AN ORDER, signed by Lucius Robinson, Comptroller of the State of New-York, directed to the Cashier of the Manhattan Company, New-York, to issue and deliver to the Supervisor of the town of Brunswick, a bond of the State of New-York for the sum of $19,000. Delivery or payment on the same has been stopped. DANIEL W. FORD.

FOUND—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, A BRACELET. Any person proving property may have the same, by applying at No. 269 5th-av.

MEDICAL.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

has been in use for nearly

HALF A CENTURY,

with the most astonishing success in curing COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the physician to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

when all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS OPERATION,

IT IS UNSURPASSED,

while as a preparation free from noxious ingredients, poisons or minerals; uniting skill, science and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom, for this class of diseases, it is

INCOMPARABLE,

and is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,

of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best, cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents tables mailed free. Book sent by mail, postage-paid, receipt of the price. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York: in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germania Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 162 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. WEST, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York, desires to inform those seeking medical advice, that he devotes his time specially to the treatment of diseases of a private nature; the various forms of which he from long practical experience is well acquainted with, enabling him to guarantee a cure in all cases. Particular attention paid to diseases arising from self-abuse or excesses, nervous debility, &c. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR FEMALES, No. 7 Beach-st., New-York, conducted by Dr. DURANT & CO., is fitted up elegantly, expressly for the convenience of ladies requiring nursing during confinement, and the utmost attention is paid to the comfort and welfare of the patient. The strictest confidence always observed. Competent nurses in constant attendance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

STRICTURE, INCAPACITY FOR BUSINESS or pleasure, spermatorrhea, sexual debility, timidity, palpitation, dyspepsia—in either sex, their causes, remedies and prevention are described practically in Dr. Ralph's new work SEMINALIA. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., or No. 80 Amity-st. Contents table sent free.

MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, can be consulted on all diseases of females. Pleasant rooms for ladies who desire to remain during treatment. They can always rely upon the most skillful management of their cases. Relief in the most obstinate cases guaranteed.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading the new edition of that illustrated medical work, "Human Frailty," by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Mailed free. To be consulted daily.

DR. DURANT OFFERS, WITH CONFIDENCE to the ladies, his celebrated remedy for the removal of all irregularities or obstructions; relieves after all other so-called remedies have failed. Ladies, try it. Office No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

DR. HARVEY HAS REMOVED TO NO. 47 Amity-st., where he continues to remove birth marks, scars, moles, moth, freckles, discolored skin, &c., without pain. Consultation free. Office hours 10 to 1.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. DURANT INSURES THE LADIES a speedy relief from all special irregularities and obstructions at one interview. No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN CAN, WITH CONFIDENCE consult Dr. LEWIS, at his old-established office, No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
HOLLAND	3,095	Hall.
ERIN	3,320	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA ... SATURDAY, Dec. 2
PENNSYLVANIA ... SATURDAY, Dec. 9
QUEEN ... SATURDAY, Dec. 16
HELVETIA ... SATURDAY, Dec. 23
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 29.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 6.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 20.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY, the 8th inst. Passengers requested to be on board not later than 10½ o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON ... 3,204 tons ... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ... 3,204 tons ... 900-horse power
EUROPE ... 3,204 tons ... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ... 1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT ... (Building) ... Great power.
PEREIRE ... (Building) ... Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS ... (Building) ... Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
LAFAYETTE ... A. BOCANDE ... FRIDAY ... Dec. 8
EUROPE ... A. DUCHESNE ... FRIDAY ... Jan. 5
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
Will remove on Dec. 15 to new offices, No. 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO ... HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON ... JAMES A. WOTTON ... Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO ... HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON ... JAMES A. WOTTON ... Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO ... HENRY A. GADSDEN ... March 17, 1866.
FULTON ... JAMES A. WOTTON ... April 14, 1866.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin ... $132 50 | Second cabin ... $80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO ... THURSDAY ... Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ... Dec. 9
CITY OF DUBLIN ... WEDNESDAY ... Dec. 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY ... Dec. 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ... $90 | Steerage ... $30
First Cabin to London ... 95 | Steerage to London ... 33
First Cabin to Paris ... 105 | Steerage to Paris ... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain. ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish Ports.
HIBERNIA ... SATURDAY, Dec. 16
BRITANNIA ... SATURDAY, Dec. 30
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company does not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British Iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE STEAMer ATALANTA is now discharging, under general order, at Pier No. 3 North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF SAILING. OWING TO the national day of Thanksgiving falling on the 7th of December, the steamship MORRO CASTLE will not leave this port for Havana till Dec. 8, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave Dec. 14.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 4; and MONDAY, Jan. 1.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE, SEMI-WEEKLY.
Connecting with railroad; throughout Georgia and Florida. The first-class United States mail steamships
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER.
CONSTITUTION, Capt. GREENMAN.
AMERICA, Capt. LINDT.
WEYBOSSET, Capt. PARISH.
The NEVADA will sail from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The CONSTITUTION will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.
Freight received on our covered Pier No. 13 N. R. at all times during the day.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. J. B. BAKER;
EUTERPE, Capt. ELDRIDGE;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER;
will leave Pier No. 37 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
The new and elegant Steamship EUTERPE leaves on SATURDAY, Dec. 9.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
From Pier No. 51, North River, foot of Christopher-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The first-class steamship SAN JACINTO, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's new line, will leave for Savannah direct on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Freight taken for Augusta, Darien, Doctortown and Thomasville, Ga., and through bills of lading issued therefor.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Cabin Passage ... $35 | Deck Passage ... $10
The first-class steamships
TYBEE ... Capt. CROWELL.
PERIT ... Capt. DELANOY.
HUNTER ... Capt. ROGERS.
CHASE ... Capt. ROATH.
The steamship HUNTER, Capt. M. L. ROGERS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or first-class passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—MURRAY'S weekly lines, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida. The first-class steamships
ZODIAC, DEARBORN, Commander.
LEO, MERRILL, Commander.
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander.
The VIRGO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Dec. 9.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS, AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
DECEMBER.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
11th. ATLANTIC, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. BRADBURY.
21st. NEW-YORK, Capt. HORNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. $350 — Second Cabin. $250 — Steerage. $125
A discount of ONE-FOURTH from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families.
One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock, the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads and passengers, who prefer to send down early.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
A steamer will be placed on the line Jan. 1, 1866, to run from NEW-ORLEANS to ASPINWALL, via HAVANA.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Class. $250. — Second Class. $175. — Third Class. $100.
Children 6 to 12 years, half price; under 6, quarter price. 100 pounds baggage free.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, the new and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. J. W. SMITH.
For passage apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on MONDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock M. Freight received daily at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., from 7 A. M. until 4 P. M., closing at 3 P. M. on the 9th, for slow, and 9 o'clock A. M. 11th for fast freight.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The new steamship MISSOURI, JAS. SHERMAN, Commander, will take the place of the MARMION, and sail from Pier No. 13, North River, foot Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The MARMION will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
For freight, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills of lading signed on the wharf.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
THE ELEGANT STEAMSHIP YAZOO,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above named ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodation, apply to the agents,
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. SHAW, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER ... Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA ... Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The MONEKA leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 7.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The new, elegant, and very fast steamship ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Master, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 9th December.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The new and elegant sidewheel steamship NIAGARA, GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER,
ADELE, Capt. ——,
One of these elegant steamships leaves every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North river.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Wilmington, HARRISS & HOWELL, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.
Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF U. S. M. STEAMSHIPS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
FAIRBANKS, Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
WASHINGTON, Capt. O. CHICHESTER.
The A 1 steamship WASHINGTON is now receiving freight, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 4 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship COMMANDER, TERRY, Master, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on WEDNESDAY, 6th Dec., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR JACKSONVILLE, FLA., FERNANDINA and intermediate landings.
The new, exceedingly fast and splendid steamer CITY POINT, Capt. TALBOT, leaves Charleston for the above ports every WEDNESDAY. RAVENEL & CO.
Passengers by the SATURDAY'S steamers from New-York connect.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
OUTSIDE LINE OF SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
The steamer KENNEBEC, EDMUNDS, Commander, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 4, North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 4 P. M.
For rates of freight, &c., apply to
THORN & TOBIAS, No. 144 Cedar-st., Corner of West-st.

SEA SICKNESS! SEA SICKNESS!
Prevented and cured. Certificates, Surgeon Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Chemists and others. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and Broadway Druggists.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE, composed of first-class steamers, having large freight capacity, and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE!!!
The new steamer MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. The well-known and popular steamer MATANZAS, LEISEGANG, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 16. Through bills of lading issued for all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, in connection with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis.
For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Or J. EAGER & CO.,
Agents of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
FROM PIER NO. 13 NORTH RIVER, SATURDAY, DEC. 9.
Freight is now being received for the new steamship MISSOURI, and bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DRY GOODS.

PATON & COMPANY,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
INTENDING TO CLOSE
THE RETAIL DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR BUSINESS
AFTER JAN. 1, 1866,
will offer, until that date, their entire retail stock
OF
HOUSEKEEPING AND UPHOLSTERY DRY GOODS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Stock consisting of LINENS, CURTAINS, BLANKETS, &c., &c., &c.
PATON & COMPANY, No. 341 Broadway.

SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF.
AND NO BOGUS SALE.
JAMES TUCKER'S removal from No. 759 Broadway is imperative next Spring, 1866. Now, then, the temptation for the discerning public: J. T. offers a large and rich stock of millinery materials at a heavy sacrifice.
TAILORS, MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS dealt with liberally.
Upright glass cases for sale. No. 759 Broadway.

GREAT RUSH FOR CHEAP GOODS.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
NO OLD STOCK TO PUSH OFF ON CUSTOMERS AT HIGH RATES,
BUT NEW GOODS, AT NEW PRICES.
A LIVELY TRADE AND CHEAP GOODS THE MOTTO.
GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.
DRY GOODS AT PANIC RATES.
COTTON GOODS "WAY DOWN."
BEST MUSLINS at 1 cent a yard profit.
Through the dull winter months we intend to give our customers "lots of bargains," in short we intend to sell goods nearly at cost, and thus keep things moving, and not allow dull trade to make our acquaintance. So look out for bargains, and when you want them go to
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
WHOLESALE.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Mark the address, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts., fifth block east from the Bowery.
Entrance to the Wholesale Department, No. 66 Allen-st.
Second floor—Straw and Felt Goods.
Third floor—Ribbons, Millinery and Silk Goods.
Fourth floor—Case Goods only.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA ESTABLISHMENT,
At No. 296 Canal-st., Under the Brandreth House.
PARISIAN VELVET CLOAKS, the latest novelties.
OPERA CLOAKS, and the largest assortment in the United States of all kinds of WINTER CLOAKS, in elegant styles, at
ADOLPH NEW.
No. 296, the first store in Canal-st., No. 296.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS, dresses, sacks, shawls, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, spencers, babies' caps, &c. Ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, ready-made under-garments and ruffled skirts. Varieties of ladies' and misses' sets and handkerchiefs. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table and bed linen, silk and cotton embroideries, braiding made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, setts $25 to $35; fine rich setts, $50; Siberian squirrel setts, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths. FLEMING, Manager.

EMPRESS KIDS REDUCED TO $1—The best assortment of gloves in the city; ladies' and children's under-garments, fancy hosiery, scarlet and white cloth and Ringwood gloves, Sontags, waists, hoods, nubias, gaiters, mittens, &c. ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS! FURS!!—THE FINEST AND RICHEST stock of Furs to be found is at FLEMING'S, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.; also, a splendid variety of fancy robes, rugs, ladies' skating caps, gent's fur caps, collars, gloves and hats and caps, of every style and quality, at our manufacturing prices.

MILLINERY.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—The entire stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, consisting of VELVET, SATIN AND SILK BONNETS; also, DERBY and JOCKEY HATS in great variety, selling regardless of cost at SIMMONS', No. 627 Broadway.

VELVET BONNETS AT $12 WORTH $20. L. BINN'S millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Jockey hats at $8, worth $15. Velvets, satins, silks and flowers very cheap. Mourning bonnets and vails. New style of vails. Felt Derbies. Trimmers wanted.

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FIRST PREMIUM STEAM SAW MILLS.
THE FIRST PRIZE (THE GOLD MEDAL) WAS AWARDED TO THE WASHINGTON IRON WORKS by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at their Fair in October, 1865, for the BEST CIRCULAR SAW MILL AND STEAM ENGINE.
Orders promptly filled for CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, GANG SAW MILLS, SUGAR MILLS, IRON CASTINGS, BRASS CASTINGS, FORGINGS, RAILROAD CARS, GENERAL MACHINERY, &c.
Address GEO. M. CLAPP, Treasurer, Newburgh, N. Y.,
Or L. C. WARD, Agent, No. 55 Liberty-st., (Room No. 8,) New-York.

JOHN B. WHITEHALL,
JACQUARD AND LOOM MAKER,
FRAMESMITH
AND
GENERAL MACHINIST,
GOLDSMITH-STREET WORKS, NOTTINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
Maker of all kinds of
ROTARY FRAMES, for Fashioned and Straight Goods, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, &c.
ROTARY RIB FRAMES,
CIRCULAR FRAMES,
WINDING ENGINES, with Independent Traverse to each Spindle, for winding Spools, Taper Ribbons, &c., &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting. JUDSON & SNOWS' governors, lathes, planers, drills.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, BOILERS AND STEAM Pumps, both new and second-hand, at Nos. 167 to 175 Water-st., Brooklyn.
FINNEY & HOFFMAN, Dealers in Machinery.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE.—A double 32-inch engine, in perfect order; 16-horse power. Can be seen in motion at 301 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted, and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—TEACHERS' DESKS and chairs, tables, bank and office desks, &c., lecture-room and school settees. All other kinds of school material. ROBT. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR CHILDREN, UNder twelve years of age, to take the entire charge of. Address, with reference, S. L. R., Stamford, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY—L'AFRICAINE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.
(Twenty-second night, second subscription,)
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 8,
The unprecedentedly successful new opera, L'AFRICAINE,
with its magnificent and gorgeous mise en scene and most extraordinary and complete cast.
MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MLLE. ORTOLANI,
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
SIGNOR LORINI,
SIGNOR BARILI,
HERR MULLER, HERR REICHARDT.
Conductor ... CARL BERGMANN
THIS (Thursday) EVENING—(Opera in Brooklyn), CRISPINO.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE. L'AFRICAINE.
MONDAY, Dec. 11, and TUESDAY, Dec. 12, LAST NIGHTS of L'AFRICAINE.
Reserved seats and tickets for the above-named performances can be had TO-DAY (Thanksgiving Day,) at the box-office of the Academy.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Director ... MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7¾,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
By particular request,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY,)
with its extraordinary brilliant and complete cast.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, in Brooklyn, at the box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
L'AFRICAINE AT A MATINEE.
CARD.—Mr. MARETZEK respectfully announces to the lady patrons of the matinees that he will give A GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF L'AFRICANE On SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 9.
To effect this, the Director is compelled to throw up a regular evening performance, the importance of the work rendering it impossible to give it more than four times a week. The loss from this cause, augmented by the additional expense of each performance, in extra orchestra, chorus, ballet, &c., will compel Mr. Maretzek to raise the prices of admission, for this occasion only, TO ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
It is highly important to procure tickets early, so that there may be no delay at the door. They can be had TO-DAY, at the box-office of the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
BENEFIT
OF
THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1865,
for the last time of the season, previous to the departure of the opera troupe for Boston,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY,)
with the third act of Meyerbeer's grand opera,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Seats may be secured at the inside ticket office of the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

IF YOU WISH FOR DELIGHTFUL AMUSEMENT THANKSGIVING DAY, VISIT BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM AND CIRCUS. Performances nearly every hour. DAY and EVENING.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway.
THE ONLY FIRE-PROOF HALL OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
Grand and unprecedented success of
THORPE & OVERIN'S MINSTREL NATIONALITIES.
The great artists,
DONALDSON,
WHITE,
BOLUS,
CLIFFORD,
GIANT CLARK BROTHERS,
AND OTHER CELEBRATED FAVORITES
appear nightly.
Two grand entertainments Thanksgiving Day. RETRIBUTION; OR, THE DOWNFALL OF HUMBUG. Every evening, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 4. Admission 30 cents; parquet 50 cents. Doors open at 6¾; commencing 7¾.

GRAND MATINEE
Of the THORPE & OVERIN MINSTREL TROUPE OF ALL NATIONS,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 2 o'clock, in the New Temple of Music, corner Grand and Crosby sts. All the great specialties of this favorite combination will be introduced.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
DEC. 16, 19, 21, 22 AND 23.
H. M. FAY, former confederate of the DAVENPORT BROTHERS, previous to sailing to Europe to expose them, will give, on the evenings of the above dates, at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
a complete and thorough exposition of all their
TRICKS AND HUMBUGGERY.
Remember the dates—Dec. 16, 19, 21, 22 and 23.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND GALA MATINEE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 2 P. M., for the special accommodation of ladies and children. Prof. and Mme. WISEMAN in a grand magical soiree. No curtailment of the programme, the performances being identical with those of the evening.

ARTIST FUND EXHIBITION.
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OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

THE SCIENTIFIC MIRACLE OF THE AGE.
PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.
"It will astonish the groups around many a Winter's fireside."—*London Standard.*
50 cents per box. By mail, 55 cents.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
J. L. WARREN, Manager. No. 579 Broadway.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.—GRAND CONCERT, IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, Dec. 9.—Solo Performers: Herr JULIUS SESSELBERG, the great basso (his first appearance in New York,) Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello. Tickets One Dollar. To commence at 8 P. M.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, GEO. B. HALL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 142 Pearl-st. Fare $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

TUG STEAMER FOR SALE.
Tug-steamer GEN. U. S. GRANT, 67 feet long by 19½ feet beam and 6 feet hold; high-pressure engine 17 by 17. Apply to C. W. COPELAND No. 171 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager ... J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented, after months of preparation, in a style of magnificence far surpassing any previous spectacular pageant at this theatre, with
SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY HAYES,
(comprising novel and extraordinary effects,)
MUSIC ARRANGED EXPRESSLY BY THOMAS BAKER,
Mechanical Effects, by W. Sanders,
Gorgeous Costumes, by J. Bullock,
Beautiful Appointments and Humorous Masks, by W. Henry,
A Drama of Hope, Despair and Revenge, dramatized expressly for the Olympic, from the celebrated romance of A. Dumas, entitled
MONTE CRISTO;
OR, THE
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
introducing the eminent and favorite actor,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who has been expressly engaged to give due effect to this powerful drama.
During the piece, a Grand Ballet, by the following artists:
MLLE. GIULIETTA BRONNER and M. GIUSEPPE CARDELLA,
from the Royal Operas of Turin, Milan, &c.,
THE BEAUTIFUL DANSEUSE MLLE. ELISE.
The piece will be presented with the following powerful cast:
Edmond Dantes ... Mr. E. L. Davenport
Danglars ... Mr. C. Morton
Villefort ... Mr. T. J. Hind
Fernand ... Mr. G. W. Garrison
Caderousse ... Mr. James Lewis
Abbe Faria ... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Andrea Benedetto ... Mr. J. H. Selwyn
M. De Boville ... Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Morel ... Mr. Scott
Governor ... Mr. Stanley
Albert ... Miss Louisa Meyers
Mercedes ... Miss Kate Newton
Haydee ... Miss Eliza Newton
ACT 1.—Entrance to the Port and Harbor of Marseilles.
ACT 2.—Dungeons of Chateau D'If—Ramparts of the Seagirt Fortress.
ACT 3.—Island of Monte Cristo—Caves of Monte Cristo.
ACT 4.—Lone Inn—Home of Sinbad the Sailor.
ACT 5.—House of Count de Morcerf—by J. Hillyard.
CARNIVAL.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 7¾ precisely.
Seats secured three days in advance.

PARENTS, PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN THANKSGIVING DAY. Take them to BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM AND CIRCUS. Performances nearly every hour, DAY and EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GRAND THANKSGIVING ENTERTAINMENT.
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Boucicault's
GREATEST DRAMA,
THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON,
illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENERY,
and
SOUTHERN HOMES!
Will be presented,
TO-NIGHT, (THANKSGIVING NIGHT,)
with
MR. J. S. CLARKE
in his great character of
SALEM SCUDDER.
A SPLENDID CAST,
New and beautiful scenery, including
THE PLANTATION OF TERRABONE,
THE SLAVE SALE,
THE SHIP ON FIRE.
Doors open 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager ... G. C. HOWARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THANKSGIVING.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7.
SINBAD THE SAILOR;
THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS.
Miss Fanny Herring ... as ... Sinbad
Mr. G. L. Fox ... as ... Kabob
AND ONE HUNDRED OTHERS.
A GRAND PANORAMA
THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.
Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. Lewis Mestayer, Mr. Marde, and Miss R. Denvil,
THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
The performance will commence
WITH THE DRAMA,
AND TERMINATE EACH TIME WITH THE GREAT SHOW PIECE.

BROADWAY THEATRE ... THURSDAY.
GRAND THANKSGIVING GALA.
AFTERNOON. { TWO PERFORMANCES / TWO PERFORMANCES / TWO PERFORMANCES } EVENING.
of
THE GREAT COMIC HIT,
De Walden's Screaming Comedy of
SAM, SAM, SAM,
SAM, SAM, SAM,
SAM, SAM, SAM,
which in its SIXTY previous performances has
AFFORDED GREATER SATISFACTION,
ATTRACTED GREATER AUDIENCES,
EXTORTED HEARTIER LAUGHTER, and
ENJOYS GREATER POPULARITY
than any piece produced this season in New-York.
F. S. CHANFRAU ... as ... SAM
MISS OLIVE LOGAN ... as ... LAURA
The entire company in the cast.
THE MATINEE BEGINS 1½ P. M.
The Matinee closes in time for the 4 o'clock trains.
Doors open at night at 7; curtain rises 7¾.
THE THEATRE WILL BE CROWDED.
Secure seats in advance for both occasions.
Admission FIFTY CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—NO. 514 BROADWAY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THURSDAY, Dec. 7. TWO PERFORMANCES.
A GRAND MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
when will be performed the new Sensation Play, entitled
"A FAIR FENIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM."
SCENE 1st—Brother Jonathan's Yankee Notion Shop.
SCENE 2d—A street in Jonathan's Village.
SCENE 3d—Hall in John Bull's Mansion.
SCENE 4th—Pat's Cabin.
SCENE 5th—Grand Allegory, "The Shamrock."
THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
Previous to the Play, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL on THURSDAY, Dec. 7, 1865, afternoon and evening. Grand popular concert by THEODORE THOMAS and his celebrated orchestra. Soloist, Little Effie Parkhurst; Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, Prof. A. Dispecker, pianists. Tickets for evening concert, $1; tickets for matinee, 50 cents; children, half price. Afternoon concert to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.; doors open at 2. Evening concert to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.; doors open at 7.

A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN IN THE West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on THANKSGIVING EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Mr. Geo. F. Bristow will preside at the organ. Solos by eminent artists, together with an efficient chorus. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

THE FAIR FOR THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, of Paris, Rev. THEODORE MONOD, Pastor, will be open THIS (Thanksgiving) EVENING, at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st. TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, there will be an auction of the bronzes, and other works of art remaining unsold.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
EVERETT ROOMS, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M.
NEW CLASSES for beginners,
CLASSES for advanced pupils,
CLASSES for "the German."

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—Everett Rooms, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS popular lecture on *Eloquence and Oratory*, at the Academy of Music, New-York, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets for boxes and reserved seats may be obtained at the Academy ticket office and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st., from the 1st to the 7th of December. Tickets, other than for boxes and reserved seats, for sale at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; E. L. Jones, No. 843 Broadway; O. & J. Mowbray, No. 214 Bowery; Wm. H. Croft, No. 248 Bowery; Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., and at the door, on the evening of the lecture. Tickets for reserved seats, $1; for upper circle, 50 cents; all others, except boxes, 75 cents.

REV. W. W. HICKS, OF FREDERICK City, will deliver a lecture THIS (Thursday) EVENING, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at Clinton Hall. Subject—*British Rule in India.*
FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, JOHN E. HOAGLAND, JOHN W. ROWE, } Lec. Com.
HENRY W. RYERSON, Chairman of Literary and Scientific Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
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CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS, AS TOURISTS' CASES, POCKET-BOOKS, DESKS, ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
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PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.
FIRST DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT 10½ A. M., commencing with
MELANGE TERPSICHOREAN,
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QUEEN'S PAGE;
Or, THE IDIOT OF THE CASTLE.
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The drama will be performed at EACH ENTERTAINMENT, in conjunction with the talented
CIRCUS TROUPE,
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Drama, THREE CRACKSMEN.
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SAM—EXHIBITS HIS GORGEOUS WHISKERS THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.

SAM—HOLDS A THANKSGIVING FETE THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.

SAM—CATCHES A WATERFALL THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.

SAM—ENCOUNTERS A SENSATION THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.

SAM—WILL RESCUE LADY LAURA THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.

SAM—INTRODUCES HIS TIGER, DICK, THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.

SAM—PROMISES A GOOD TIME THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.

SAM—GIVES A THANKSGIVING MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

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will be given as follows:
AN EXTRA MORNING PERFORMANCE,
for the special accommodation of ladies and children desirous of avoiding a crowd, commencing at 10½,
AN AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 2½, and
THE NIGHT PERFORMANCE
commencing at 8 o'clock.
THE DARING ROBINSON
AND THE UNEQUALED TROUPE
continue in the full tide of
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MATINEES! MATINEES!
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½.

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THE NATION'S THANKSGIVING PRESENT UNTO GOD.—A discourse on this theme will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

THIRD REGULAR PROMENADE CONCERT.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
Will be held
At the Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1865, at 8 o'clock,
For the benefit of
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Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, Mrs. Leg'nd Lockwood,
Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. Farley Cox,
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Tiffany & Co.'s, and at the principal music-stores.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at Irving Hall. Tickets $1. To be had at the Conservatory, No. 152 East 13th-st., and at the music-store of Schubert & Co., No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st. Tickets to pupils of the Conservatory free. Extra tickets to pupils 50 cents. Doors open at 1; to commence at 2.

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of French, English and Flemish Pictures, will open TO-DAY (Thursday,) at the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st. F. J. PILGERAM, Secretary. E. GAMBART, Director.

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will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

JAMES H. TYNG'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former Superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

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COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st. Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger, of Mrs. Lyon. Parents are invited to call.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 20, and that the second quarter, or half session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November. By particular request a separate department has been arranged for little boys.

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Open at 7½ ... Begin at 8.
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EVERY EVENING.
The original great play of intense interest and powerful effects, in five acts, by Watts Phillips, author of the "Dead Heart," &c.,
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IN
LONDON.
CHARACTERS BY MESSRS. J. W. WALLACK, CHARLES FISHER, YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, BROWNE, POPE, GRAHAM and WARD; MISSES MADELINE HENRIQUES, FANNY MORANT, MARY BARRETT and GREEN.
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INCIDENTAL MUSIC and CHORUS, composed expressly for the play, by Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
The NEW SCENERY will comprise: ACT I.—SCENE 1. Interior of Job Armroyd's House. SCENE 2. Scene in Cornwall. SCENE 3. "DOWN IN THE DARKSOME MINE." ACT II.—Drawing-room in Mr. Featherstone's House. ACT III.—Exterior of Mr. Featherstone's Villa—WINTER. ACT IV.—Saloon and Supper-room in Mr. Featherstone's House. ACT V.—A Cottage in the Suburbs of London.
The great demand for seats to witness LOST IN LONDON will, for the present, postpone the production of other ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
The beautiful drama, entitled DREAMS OF DELUSION, and Charles Dance's charming comedy, A WONDERFUL WOMAN, are in preparation.

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Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
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THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1865.
Fifteenth night of the brilliant engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear for the
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METAMORA,
THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS.
In the romantic and vigorous Indian tragedy of the same name
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EDWIN FORREST
as
DAMON.
SATURDAY EVENING—ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Admission, 75 cents; Secured Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.) 30 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
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MONDAY, Dec. 4, and during the week.
DAN BRYANT'S NEW STUMP SPEECH.
LITTLE MAC'S ESSENCE. DEAF IN A HORN.
THE PAWNBROKERS.
Latest from Paris. Tinpanonion. Drum Major.
WAKE UP WILLIAM HENRY.
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Parquet 50 cents. Gallery 30 cents. Commences at 7¾.

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A.—EXTRA NOTICE.—CHOICE SEATS, REserved especially for the theatres THANKSGIVING NIGHT, can be had at the Theatre Ticket-office, St. Nicholas hotel. Seats sold until 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.
Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,
THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.
The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.
Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:
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Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.
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ROBERT GOLDBECK, ROBERT HELLER, F. L. RITTER,
HENRY C. TIMM, WM. BERGE, THEO. EISFELD,
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And many others.
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"Santa Claus." Song and Chorus. For the little folks.
Written and composed by Rev. A. A. GRALEY.
Price 30 cents each. Four for $1.
"Happy Christmas Day." Chorus.
"The Beautiful Christmas Morning." Chorus.
Price 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen, mailed free.
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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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"SILVER TRUMPETS," PLAYED AT ST. Peter's on Christmas days, 50 cents. "Silver Trumpets March," 35 cents. "Harmony in the Dome of St. Peter's," 20 cents. "The Haunting Thought," (Alex. Reichardt,) German and English words, 40 cents.
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UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
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Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., Corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

I CANNOT SING THE OLD SONGS—THIRTY cents; with variations, by Brinley Richards 40c., for violin 15c; "I have heard Sweet Music Stealing," 30c.; "Wearing of the Green," 30c.; march 30c.; violin, 15c.
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A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES
Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE WAR ON THE OCEAN.

(Continued from First Page.)

...tted capability and merit, who have served the country so faithfully and so well, be added to the navy, after an examination by a board of officers appointed for that purpose. Such an addition to the navy, of brave and intelligent representatives from the commercial marine, will be a fitting and honorable recognition of the services of a body of men who came gallantly forward in a period of national peril to sustain the cause of their country.

From 7,600 men in service at the commencement of the rebellion, the number was increased to 51,500 at its close. In addition to these the aggregate of artisans and laborers employed in the navy-yards was 16,880, instead of 3,844 previously in the pay of the government. This is exclusive of those employed in the private ship-yards and establishments, under contracts, constituting an almost equal aggregate number. Two hundred and eight vessels have been commenced and most of them fitted for service during this period. A few of the larger ones will require still further time for completion. Only steamers, the propellers also having sailing power, have been built by the government during my administration of the department.

Since the 4th of March, 1861, 418 vessels have been purchased, of which 313 were steamers, at a cost of $18,366,681 83, and of these there have been sold 340 vessels, for which the government has received $5,621,800 27.

THE CONDUCT OF THE BLOCKADE.

In order to guard the coast and enforce the blockade the department was under the necessity of breaking up and ordering home our foreign squadrons. This recall, rendered imperative by the necessities of the case, left our extensive commerce on distant seas unprotected. The great maritime powers of Europe, as soon as they were aware of our domestic difficulty, hastened to recognize the rebels as belligerents, and proclaimed themselves neutral between the contending parties. The operations of this assumed neutrality were to deprive our national ships of the privileges which they had by national courtesy enjoyed, and while thus restricting and inflicting injury on our government, the professed and proclaimed neutrality gave encouragement and strength to the rebels who were in insurrection and waging war upon the Union. Each of these European neutrals had treaties of amity, and was in friendly official and commercial intercourse with the Government of the United States, while with the rebels, who were without a recognized flag or nationality, they had neither treaties nor official relations. The United States had a navy which commanded respect, and a commerce that covered every sea, whilst the rebels had neither navy nor commerce to be affected by neutral exclusions and restrictions. Consequently this action of the neutral league operated, on the one hand, to injure and embarrass a friendly government that was cultivating and practicing peaceful and friendly relations with every nation; and, on the other hand, to give countenance and encouragement to rebels engaged in a causeless insurrection to subvert the most beneficent government on earth.

Virtually excluded from the ports of the great maritime Powers by this assumed neutrality, the difficulty of maintaining even a limited naval force abroad was greatly increased. The withdrawal of our squadrons left our unprotected commerce exposed to the depredations of semi-piratical cruisers, which were built, armed, manned, and sent out to plunder and destroy our merchantmen from the shores of neutral Europe. To these aggravated wrongs we were compelled, in the great emergency which existed, to submit, for under no circumstances would the department relax the blockade, or permit its efficiency to be impaired.

The suppression of the rebellion enables us to re-establish squadrons abroad, and to display again the flag of the Union in foreign ports. Our men-of-war, released from the blockade, will soon be found in every sea, prepared to assert American rights and protect American interests.

European neutrality, now that the insurrection is suppressed, no longer denies to our national vessels those supplies and courtesies which were refused in the days of our misfortune. No rebel rover, built in neutral ports, remains to take alarm or feel apprehension on the appearance of the armed vessels of the republic; and now that we have surpressed the insurrection, we may be permitted to receive hospitality and international comity from those neutral nations which during four years excluded our public ships, while they persistently insisted on elevating the rebels to be a distinct belligerent power.

We had, in 1860, five squadrons on foreign stations, numbering 31 vessels, carrying 445 guns. At the present time we have on the several stations abroad 36 vessels, mounting 347 guns, and carrying 56 howitzers.

In time of peace our naval force should be actively employed in visiting every commercial port where American capital is employed, and there are few available points on the globe which American enterprise has not penetrated and reached. But commerce needs protection, and our squadrons and public vessels in commission must not be inactive. One or more of our naval vessels ought annually to display the flag of the Union in every port where our ships may trade. The commerce and the navy of a people have a common identity, and are inseparable companions. Each is necessary for the other, and both are essential to national prosperity and strength. Wherever our merchant ships may be employed, there should be within convenient proximity a naval force to protect them and make known our national power. Such are the energy and enterprise of our countrymen, that they will, now that the war has closed, compete for the trade and commerce of the world, provided the government performs its duty in fostering and protecting their interests. Besides guarding the channels hitherto occupied and explored, it would be well that examinations be made for new avenues of trade. In connection with this subject, I would suggest the importance of a more thorough survey and exploration of the principal islands in the Pacific Ocean, and that the department have authority to carry this suggestion into effect.

Following the tracks of commerce, and visiting every navigable portion of the globe, the intelligent officers of the navy are capable, from their position and opportunities, of acquiring and communicating a vast amount of useful information, thereby benefiting commerce, and, by continual additions to the stores of knowledge, promoting the welfare of the country and of mankind.

There are circumstances which render it necessary that a commercial and naval people should have coaling-stations and ports for supplies at one or more important points on those seas and oceans where there are important interests to be protected, or naval power is to be maintained. Steamers cannot carry the same amount of supplies as the sailing vessels of former days, and the coal which is indispensable to their efficiency must, particularly in time of war, be furnished or obtainable at brief intervals, and in the immediate vicinity of their cruising grounds. A prudent regard for our future interests and welfare would seem to dictate the expediency of securing some eligible locations for the purpose indicated.

REBEL CRUISERS.

After detailing the operations of the rebel cruisers *Stonewall, Shenandoah,* &c., the Secretary says:

Throughout the whole period of the rebellion these exhibitions of the manner in which the English authorities exercised neutrality were witnessed. On one occasion two persons secreted themselves on the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, at Queenstown, with a view, it was suspected, of entering our service, and the British Government was on that occasion greatly exercised lest some violation of neutrality or breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act had taken place which would work harm to the rebels. A less anxious solicitude appears to have been entertained of breach of neutrality when whole crews were enlisted for the *Shenandoah* and other rebel piratical cruisers which sallied forth to plunder American commerce. Before leaving the Atlantic, the *Shenandoah* succeeded in destroying several vessels, and was next heard of in Melbourne, Australia, where she was received and entertained with great hospitality and furnished with ample supplies and repairs for the long cruise upon which she was about to enter. On the 8th of February she is reported to have left Melbourne, and was next heard of in the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Otrecht, where she attacked and captured twenty-nine unarmed whaleships, of which twenty-five were destroyed and four were bonded. Although notified by some of his victims that the rebel armies had surrendered and the rebellion was suppressed, WADDELL gave no heed to the intelligence, but continued his work of destruction until four months after the fall of Richmond, when he was advised by an English vessel that LEE was on parole and DAVIS a prisoner.

The English government, in the exercise of all that neutral tenderness and care which it had manifested for the rebels from the beginning of the insurrection, when finally compelled to admit the extinguishment of the rebellion, made special reservation to protect the rebel piratical cruisers, and particularly the *Shenandoah*, which was an outlaw, without country or home other than England, after the prostration of the rebel organization. Warned by neutral England, whose subjects constituted almost her entire crew, that the organized insurrection was annihilated, the *Shenandoah* had no alternative but to seek again the shelter and protection of that neutral power where she was built, and from which she was armed and manned. Under the name of *Sea King* she had cleared and sailed as an English vessel, with an English flag and an English crew, and as late as February she stood on the books at the Register's office of British shipping in her original name, and in the name of her original owners. Such may have been the case when the pirate was warned that he had not the pretext of a rebel organization to sotten his crime, and that he was an outlaw. Of all her captures not one was ever sent in for adjudication, and I am not aware that she ever entered the port of any country but England. It was fitting, therefore, that she should return for refuge to the country of her origin. The *Sea King*, alias the *Shenandoah*, entered the Mersey on the 6th of November, and her pirate Captain, in a formal letter to the English Minister, surrendered the vessel to the English Government.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NAVY-YARDS.

Secretary WELLES urges the necessity of enlarging the navy-yards, so that vessels needing repairs may receive them promptly. He says any future wars in which we may be involved, must be of a maritime character, and unless we make in due season adequate preparations, requiring no inconsiderable expenditure and time for their completion, the country will not escape mortification, and reverses, and serious disasters.

The most formidable iron-clads are those of the class of the *Passaconaway*. The turrets of these vessels, which are fifteen inches in thickness, and the machinery, which is of a power to drive them eleven knots an hour, is plain and of moderate size, and yet they cannot be constructed and sent to sea in three years. So it is of all work out of that ordinary routine for which our establishments, public and private, are exclusively designed. The immediate, indispensable, and truly economical remedy for all this disadvantage, is to enlarge the navy-yards at Boston and New-York, to complete the yard at Mare Island, on the Pacific, rebuild those of Norfolk and Pensacola, and sell the present restricted grounds at Philadelphia, after establishing a yard of sufficient capacity at League Island, or some other proper location on the Delaware. With these extensions and improvements, and a proper establishment at some point upon the Western waters, our naval position will be so strengthened as to constitute an additional safeguard against expense and perhaps war.

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS.

At the beginning of the rebellion the department was without appropriate vessels for chase or blockade. Steamers of the *Colorado* class could enter no harbor south of Hampton Roads but Port Royal, and even those of the *Hartford* class could enter but few of the blockaded ports.

All the vessels constructed before the war possessed only moderate steam power, but had nearly full sailing qualities. Had the department expended its energies at the commencement, in efforts to construct vessels of magnitude for war purposes, with machinery capable of making fifteen knots per hour, as has been earnestly urged, we could scarcely have completed one such vessel before the date of the fall of Wilmington. The department, without attempting impossibilities, directed its energies to accomplish what was practicable.

After procuring a supply of vessels for the blockade, by purchase and construction, the next pressing want was an iron-clad or armored ship, capable of operating in our waters and going in all weathers from port to port. On a public appeal to the mechanical ingenuity of our countrymen, this want was supplied by the *Monitor*, a turreted vessel, which, as soon as completed, vindicated its capability, and the model thus projected has been adopted and extensively copied abroad. This class of vessels stands as the undoubted and acknowledged best defence of our shores against any naval armament at present in existence. Different types of turreted vessels—all of them improvements in some respects on the original model—have been constructed. Several of the light-draft vessels of this class, drawing but eight feet of water, completed since the adjournment of Congress, have gone from Boston and other points to Philadelphia and Hampton Roads; and one has made a voyage to Charleston, S. C., where she is stationed, and performs with entire satisfaction all the duties required of her.

The double-enders, vessels originating in the peculiar necessities of this war—designed to run head or stern first—were intended for operations in the rivers, bayous, and inner waters that pervade our southern coast, where it was important to avoid the difficulty, delay, and risk of turning round in narrow channels or under fire.

When these arrangements had been made, and the vessels immediately required were well under way, so as not to be interfered with or delayed by additional work, the department commenced the construction of a superior class of steamers of size and power sufficient to insure high speed. The most forward of these vessels could not be at sea until 1866. The delays and embarrassments which have been experienced demonstrate the importance, if not absolute necessity, of enlarging our principal yards and the need of a suitable establishment for the construction of engines and heavy iron-work, such as the department for three years has steadily urged upon the consideration of Congress.

FACILITIES FOR REPAIRING NAVAL VESSELS.

The Secretary shows how the naval expenditures have been increased by the failure to provide facilities for making repairs, and urges the necessity of at once taking measures to remedy the deficiency.

LAYING UP OF THE IRON-CLADS.

The Secretary again urges the substitution of League Island as a Navy-yard for iron vessels, in the place of the circumscribed yard at Philadelphia, and says:

"The true policy of the government with regard to our naval force in time of peace will be to keep our iron-clads laid up in fresh water, in perfect fighting order. Our largest steamships should remain in ordinary, distributed among the principal commercial cities, while there should be a force afloat sufficient to visit annually, if necessary, every navigable port on the globe where our trade exists."

HEALTHINESS OF IRON-CLADS

Some interesting and extraordinary facts and statistics concerning the comparative healthiness of iron-clads and wooden vessels are given in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The monitor class of vessels, it is well known, have but a few inches of their hulls above the water-line, and in a heavy sea are entirely submerged. It has been doubted whether, under such circumstances, it would be possible long to preserve the health of the men on board, and consequently to maintain the fighting material in a condition for effective service. It is gratifying, therefore, to know that an examination of the sick reports, covering a period of over thirty months, shows that so far from being unhealthy, there was less sickness on board the monitor vessels than on the same number of wooden ships with an equal number of men, and in similarly exposed positions. The exemption from sickness upon the iron-clads in some instances is remarkable. There were on board the *Saugus*, from Nov. 25, 1864, to April 1, 1865, a period of over four months, but four cases of sickness, (excluding accidental injuries,) and of these, two were diseases with which the patients had suffered for years. On the *Montauk*, for a period of one hundred and sixty-five days prior to the 29th of May, 1865, there was but one case of disease on board. Other vessels exhibit equally remarkable results, and the conclusion is reached that no wooden vessels in any squadron throughout the world can show an equal immunity from disease. The facts and tables presented are worthy of careful study.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy is 451. The present method of selecting candidates is, in many respects, objectionable. Of the enlisted boys, those who from choice betake themselves to the seas, and are nurtured in the navy, only *three* are permitted annually to go to the Academy. Few of the multitude of boys who have inclination and aptitude for the naval service can obtain the important advantage of a public education. Of those who annually present themselves under the present system, one-fifth fail to pass a satisfactory physical or mental examination. The same defects are more strikingly developed after admission. Nearly thirty-three per cent. fail the first year, and finally only about twenty-five per cent. of those who enter the academy graduate. In consequence of this state of things, the great wants of the service in the junior grades of officers have been poorly supplied, for the academy has only graduated a class averaging yearly about twenty-five members. A large portion of the money appropriated for a naval education is thus wasted chiefly in consequence of the defective system of selecting the candidates.

The board of visitors in 1864 instituted some searching inquiries to ascertain whether the requirements for entering the academy were of too rigid a character, and became fully convinced that the failures were not attributable to that cause, but that many of the boys had neither the mental nor physical qualities to fit them for the naval service.

Competitive examination in each of the congressional districts, which shall be open to all boys, under proper regulations, has been suggested as a remedy. Such examination would probably establish the mental proficiency of the candidate, which, however, might be the result of premature development. The less accomplished scholar, whose powers may not be fully developed, might nevertheless, possess a mental and physical organization better adapted to the service, which would make him a more eligible pupil and a better naval officer.

The government should have in training for its naval officers boys of good mental capacity and the best physical development. These are not obtained under the present system. I have elsewhere suggested the expediency of appointing one-half of the midshipmen from the enlisted apprentices, and the remainder from Congressional Districts, the selection to be made from those who possess both the physical and mental qualities that fit them for the position.

The necessity of instructing officers in the principles of steam-engineery is alluded to, and Secretary WELLES calls attention to the necessity of enlarging the accommodations of the Annapolis, and raises the question whether it is worth while to spend a large amount—$800,000 is the sum required as estimated by Commodore BLAKE—while the institution there is confined within its present limits.

The Secretary says there are several places on the shores of Chesapeake Bay where ample grounds can be procured at moderate rates—places which combine all the required advantages, and which are relieved from the serious and insurmountable difficulties which attach to the present location. The government can there possess itself of ample area, not only for permanent structures, but for such other arrangements as a national naval academy may require, which will be alike creditable and useful to the country, an honor to the government, and as endurable as the Union itself. Instead of expending more money in attempts to improve the limited grounds now occupied, I would recommend a new site, one that shall embrace, if possible, an area of at least two thousand acres, which shall not be in the immediate neighborhood of any city, with its temptations, which shall have the requisites of healthfulness, accessibility, ample water front, and space for managing vessels and fleets of boats—good anchorage, with sufficient depth of water, and such proximity to the ocean as circumstances permit, yet inside the lines of permanent defence.

The views of Congress and of the country indicate, wisely in my opinion, a preference for this latitude, where a Winter climate will allow out-door exercise on board school-ships aloft, boat-sailing, manœuvring vessels, and other nautical instruction, as a proper location for a naval academy. Some necessary preliminary inquiries have already been instituted with a view of ascertaining the most eligible locations on the Chesapeake, the result of which is that there are several sites which are, in all essential respects, preferable to that of Annapolis, and where ample grounds can be procured. I would, therefore, recommend that the department be authorized to secure as soon as possible the refusal, at a reasonable price, of one or more eligible sites for a naval academy, embracing an area of not less than two thousand acres.

PAY IN NAVY-YARDS.

The present system of regulating the amount of pay in navy-yards, the Secretary says, works very unsatisfactorily. He therefore recommends the repeal of the acts preiscribing their regulation.

NAVY-YARD ABUSES, ETC.

The lessons of experience will have been lost as regards the labor employed in the construction of our public ships, and the teachings of this war in a great measure thrown away, should we fail to make thorough and essential changes in the organization and management of our navy-yards. There has been undoubtedly a defective administration of the yards, and a want of proper responsibility pervades the whole system. Much that is wrong had its origin, without doubt, in the partisan character which has been for years in those establishments where thousands of workmen are employed. Men are often pressed for positions in the navy-yards, not so much for their mechanical skill, industry and fidelity to the public service, as for supposed or anticipated partisan services in behalf of some active politician or party. Having obtained positions through such influences, the appointees themselves in the selection of workmen are governed by similar considerations. The navy-yards by these means became crowded with political partisans, many of whom, I apprehend, were not skillful mechanics, to the detriment of the public interests. When elections approach, a system of assessments appears to have been applied, by which the workmen were taxed by irresponsible committee-men for alleged party purposes. Thus the supervising officers took upon themselves, or had imposed upon them, the duty of tax gatherers for electioneering objects. I understand that the amounts thus collected in Navy-yards and elsewhere from government officers and workmen have been large. How the money thus collected was applied or disposed of is uncertain, for it was without accountability. This evil has been confined to no party. I have, on its being brought in an authentic form to my notice, issued, under your direction, orders to prevent these party assessments and collections in the Navy-yards. I have also introduced other regulations intended to check existing abuses. Whether legal prohibitions ought not to be instituted to prevent an evil so demoralizing and baneful is submitted for consideration.

A very considerable reduction of the number of master-workmen has been made, and changes have been introduced in regard to others which will, I am confident, have a salutary influence. Hereafter the several candidates for the position of master will be examined, and the appointments made without regard to locality.

Some improvements in the system of accounts have also been introduced, and will be still further extended.

NAVY AGENTS.

The system of supplying the navy-yards under what is called "open purchase" by Navy Agents has been discontinued, and Paymasters have been ordered hereafter to make these purchases. The office of Navy Agent was superfluous, and had become worse than useless. The system of purchasing on a percentage, limited in the amount which the agent should receive, led to corruption and abuse, which enriched those who chose to participate in such practices, demoralized those who held the office of Navy Agent, tended to corrupt the subordinates in the navy-yards and those who furnished articles under these purchases, discouraged and drove away honest dealers, and finally led to attempts to cover the tracks of guilt by technicalities of law, which may perhaps arrest the arm of justice, but cannot suppress the righteous judgment of an honest public opinion.

To open to the light abuses sanctioned by time, and concealed and protected by those who have profited and obtained wealth and influence through hidden malpractices, is often a difficult as well as an ungracious task; but no officer who faithfully discharges his duty can be aware of misdemeanors or crimes of this character, and fail to expose or not strive to correct them.

The most efficient remedy for this state of things within the power of the department has been applied in the transfer of the few remaining agencies to Paymasters who receive no percentage but perfom their duties under the responsibility of their commissions, and may be subjected to court martial for delinquency, or summarily removed to other duty when the public interest may require it.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

It is recommended that a separate asylum should be erected for disabled sailors, and not one connected with a military asylum. A "Home" for sailors, the Secretary says, should forthwith be founded.

EDUCATING SEAMEN.

Under this head the following recommendation is made:

"There are now by law two appointments of midshipmen at the Naval Academy from each Congressional district. It is recommended that hereafter there shall be but one appointed under the present system from each district, and that the other shall be taken from among the naval apprentices who have served two years on board of a practice-ship. The records of the two years' service will show which of the naval apprentices are most proficient, and the most deserving will have earned the privilege of being transferred to the Naval Academy, to be educated at the public expense for the higher duties of the profession."

The youths thus selected will be the most meritorious among several thousand, and a few years' experience will determine whether those thus selected are superior or inferior to those appointed from the districts under the present system.

The fact that the higher grades in the navy will be open to enlisted boys, under a system which will elevate the most worthy to be commissioned or warrant officers, will attract to the navy an abundance of the best boys who have aptitude for sea service.

This system will do away with improper favoritism, which tends to demoralization, and recognizes the right of the enlisted apprentice to reach the highest honor, provided he proves himself worthy.

PROPERTY CAPTURED AND DESTROYED.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The number of vessels captured and sent to the courts for adjudication from May 1, 1861, to the close of the rebellion, is 1,151, of which there were: steamers, 210; schooners, 569; sloops, 139; ships, 12; brigs and brigantines, 29; barks, 25; yachts, 2; small boats, 139; rebel rams and iron-clads, 6; rebel gunboats, torpedo boats, and armed schooners and sloops, 10; class unknown, 7—making a total of 1,149. The numbers of vessels burned, wrecked, sunk, and otherwise destroyed during the same time were: steamers, 85; schooners, 114; sloops, 32; ships, 2; brigs, 2; barks, 4; small boats, 96; rebel rams, 5; rebel iron-clads, 4; rebel gunboats, torpedo-boats, and armed schooners and sloops, 11; total, 355—making the whole number of vessels captured and destroyed 1,405. During the war of 1812 the naval vessels, of which there were 301 in service at the close, made but 291 captures. There were 517 commissioned privateers, and their captures numbered 1,428. That war was with a nation having the greatest commerce on the globe. During the recent war we have had no privateers afloat, and the rebels had but a limited commerce from which the prizes of the navy could be made. Nearly all the captures of value were vessels built in so-called neutral ports, and fitted out and freighted in the ports of a government with which we had treaties and were on friendly terms, which had publicly pledged itself to a strict neutrality, and manifested its sincerity, so far as we were concerned, by withdrawing hospitality to our national vessels.

The gross proceeds of property captured since the blockade was instituted, and condemned as prize prior to the 1st of November, amounts to $21,829,543 96; costs and expenses, $1,616,423 96; net proceeds for distribution, $20,501,927 69. There are a number of important cases still before the courts, which will largely increase these amounts.

The value of the 1,149 captured vessels will not be less than $24,500 000, and of the 355 vessels destroyed at least $7,000,000, making a total valuation of not less than $31,500,000, much of which was British property, engaged in un-neutral commerce, and so justly captured and condemned.

NAVAL PENSION FUND.

The naval pension fund, at the present time, amounts to $9,000,000, to which $1,000,000 more, at least, will be added on the 1st of January next. There was received in July last, as interest, in currency, the sum of $292,783 59. This fund is wholly derived from the government's share in the proceeds of captured and condemned prize property; most of it was foreign capital, embarked in foreign bottoms to aid the insurgents. The income from this source will, if rightly husbanded, be ample to meet the requirements of the government for the payment of naval pensions, without any tax upon the people.

PENSIONS.

On the 1st of November, 1865, the navy pension-roll was as follows:

831 invalids, with annual pensions amounting to	$68,587 50
1,096 widows and orphans, annually receiving	179,942 00
2,027 persons, receiving a total amount of	$248,529 50

Being an increase during the year of 418 persons, receiving pensions amounting to $58,870 40.

I again call attention to an unjust discrimination against pensioners who have lost both hands or feet, or both eyes, in the naval service. The act of July 4, 1864, gives increased pensions where such injuries accrue to those in the military service; but as the law is construed not to include persons in the naval service, it is believed that its operation is not what was intended by Congress. There are also several grades of naval officers for whom no provision is made, and it is suggested that the Pension Act should be revised with a view to include them.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The enhanced prices of the necessaries of life, the Secretary remarks, make it just that the pay of naval officers should be increased. He says: The interest of the government and the country require that a more liberal remuneration should be paid to those who are charged with the arduous and important clerical duties of this department. Their salaries at present do not correspond with those paid for similar services in private establishments, and are not sufficient to secure the right class of men for this work without entailing upon them sacrifices which they ought not to be required to make.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The policy of the department has been to prosecute the war with energy and vigor, and to avoid at all times needless expenditure. In pursuance of this policy, as soon as the war approached its termination, prompt and efficient measures were adopted for reducing the navy and the naval expenses. The results of these efforts are of a character which will be gratifying to the country, as they are to this department.

The available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, were	$140,091,125 99
Expenditures during the same time	116,781,675 95
	$23,309,450 04
Appropriations not wanted and carried to surplus fund	900,459 39
Leaving a balance at the commencement of the present fiscal year of	$22,408,990 65
The appropriations for the current year are	119,882,928 75
Making the total available resources from appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866	$142,291,919 40

This is exclusive of what has been and may be derived from the sale of vessels and other property which the close of the war has enabled the department to dispose of.

The whole of this large amount will not be needed for disbursement during the year, and several of the bureaus will have balances sufficiently large to cover their expenditures for the succeeding fiscal year. The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1867, are as follows:

Pay of the navy	$9,336,638 00
Bounties to discharged seamen	800,000 00
Equipment of vessels	1,000,000 00
Navy-yards, pay of superintendents, &c.	7,185,536 00
Navigation, Naval Academy, Observatory, &c.	436,779 00
Surgeons' necessaries and hospital	265,750 00
Marine Corps	1,757,754 50
Contingent and miscellaneous	3,200,000 00
Total	$23,982,457 50

This amount includes the sum of $5,500,000 for the erection of barracks for the accommodation of seamen now quartered on board receiving-ships; for the erection of additional dwelling-houses for officers in the several navy-yards, the purchase of land, and other improvements of a permanent character.

The total expenses of this department, from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1865, embracing a period of four years and four months, and covering not only the ordinary expenses of the navy, but such as have arisen in the purchase, construction and equipment of vessels, and in the maintenance of the large naval force required during the war, were $314,170,960 68—an average annual expenditure of $72,500,990 93. It is gratifying to note that the expenses of this department since the commencement of the war have been but nine and three-tenths per cent. of the expenditures of the government during the same time.

THE BUREAUS.

Under this head, Secretary WELLES refers to the death of Capt. DRAYTON and Surgeon WHEELAN. The following statements regarding the different bureaus are of interest:

In connection with the Brooklyn yard, adjoining ground and water-front, known as the Ruggles property, is urgently needed, and an arrangement has been made under which it can be purchased. The Philadelphia yard has recently been extended, but is wholly insufficient. The Norfolk and Pensacola yards will require large appropriations to place them in a state of efficiency.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting states that the fuel account of the navy for the past two years is $11,452,155. Three coal vessels have been captured by the rebels, and twenty-one coal vessels have, during the past two years, been either lost or destroyed. In view of increasing foreign squadrons, arrangements have been made and are being extended for coal depots abroad. The ropewalk has, during the last year, manufactured 2,204 tons of hemp into cordage. The propriety of establishing a manufactory of wire rope is suggested. The number of seamen enlisted in the navy from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of May, 1865, was 118,044.

Experiments are being made to ascertain the relative economic efficiency of steam with different measures of expansion. The accommodations in the navy-yards for the repair and construction of steam machinery are insufficient for the wants of the service, and additional facilities are urgently required. The Chief of the Bureau recommends an increase of the pay and position of the Chief Engineer of the navy. It is not sufficient to induce first-class ability to remain in the service.

The report of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance calls attention to the large quantities of ordnance and ordnance materials of all kinds which remain on hand, and, with the approval of the department, recommends a general survey at the several yards and stations, in order that the unserviceable stores may be separated from the serviceable, and disposed of as may be judged best for the interests of the government. The suggestions made in previous reports for the construction of magazines in the interior, away from our large cities, for the establishment of a gunnery-ship, and for a well-organized practice-ground, are again presented and urged as measures of paramount necessity. It is also recommended to institute a course of experiments with torpedoes, and establish a corps of operators for future service; and in order to avail ourselves of the results obtained abroad in the manufacture of cannon and small arms, and their use in naval warfare, that officers of the navy be detailed to visit Europe from time to time, and witness the experiments made at the foundries and arsenals. The results of the investigation made by a board of ordnance officers into the cause of the failure of the Parrott rifled guns, during the naval bombardment of Fort Fisher, are appended, and will be found highly interesting.

The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery presents the usual tables showing the sanitary condition of the navy. The number of persons under treatment during the year ending 31st December last was 73,555, of whom 1,373 died, and 2,671 were on the sick-list at the close of the year. The total number of deaths from Oct. 1, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865 was 1,750, being a per centage of about .002 to the whole number of persons in service. The per centage of deaths to the whole number of cases treated is .018, or less than two per cent. During the progress of the war 1,406 persons were killed, 1,638 wounded, and 176 reported missing, making the total number of casualties in the naval service 3,220. But 71 persons have availed themselves of the provision of the act of Congress providing artificial limbs. The increased cost of living renders the monthly tax of twenty cents upon the salaries of officers and men inadequate to the support of naval hospitals, and unless some other means are devised, an appropriation by Congress will be required to meet the necessary expenses. A new laboratory building, at a cost of $80,000 is recommended.

The Colonel commandant of the Marine Corps reports the order and discipline of the corps as alike creditable to officers and men. During the year the strength of the corps has not materially changed. Though now to a considerable extent employed in guard duty on shore, the greater part of the corps have during the year been actively engaged in the operations of the several squadrons bearing their part in the naval operations of the war.

CONCLUSION.

In former reports, rendering an account of the administration of this department since I entered upon its duties, it has given me pleasure to make known my obligations to the gentlemen who have been associated with me in the conduct of its business. Continued experience has deepened my sense of grateful obligation for their ability, faithfulness and industry, under circumstances which were often not only responsible but embarrassing, and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to again express my acknowledgment for their support and assistance. In our arduous and vastly-extended naval organization and action during the past four eventful years, and especially in the new forms of power which modern inventions have produced, and the new scenes of effort which this unparalleled war has called forth, in which they have been so openly tried and so triumphantly illustrated, an extraordinary opportunity has been opened and an unexampled necessity has existed for an administration of the Navy Department at once judicious and efficient.

Under the pressure of such an exigency I certainly do not claim, and cannot hope, to have always avoided mistakes; but I do sincerely trust that the brilliant and glorious naval record which shines along the line of momentous events during the whole of this period may be accepted as proof that the department has been faithfully devoted to its duties, and that through its counsels and care the force of our navy has, in the selection of officers to wield and work it, been generally, and to a very fortunate extent, confided to the best and fittest hands. In the conduct of our naval operations, to put the right man in the right place has been the constant effort of the department, and the recent history of the navy bears witness, I think, that the effort has not been unsuccessful nor fruitless. It is my pleasing duty to add that the number of highly meritorious officers, eminent in all the requirements and accomplishments of their profession, which our navy list presents, has not unfrequently embarrassed the department in its difficult task of selection.

As peace is being restored among us, the country now puts off the formidable naval armor which it had assumed to vindicate upon a mighty scale that supremacy of the national law which is the very life of our Union. In the details of the policy and the measures by which our naval power is now brought down to the dimensions and distributed to the important operations of a peace establishment, the country will see with relief and gratitude a large and signal reduction of national expenditure. I need hardly say that this great object is kept constantly and carefully in view by this department.

Such alleviations of the public burdens is the plain dictate of a wise policy. Yet true wisdom directs that this policy of retrenchment in the naval branch of the public service must not be carried too far. It is still wise—the wisest—economy to cherish the navy, to husband its resources, to invite new supplies of youthful courage and skill to its service, to be amply supplied with all needful facilities and preparations for efficiency, and thus to hold within prompt and easy reach its vast and salutary power for the national defence and self-vindication.

Let the government still extend in judicious and moderate measure this fostering care to its navy, and whenever the crisis shall arrive in which our national rights or interests are imperiled, we may be assured that the navy will again vindicate the claim which it has already so signally established to the admiration and gratitude of the country.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The PRESIDENT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THANKSGIVING FOR PEACE.

The Secular and Religious Observances of the Day—Appeal of the American Freedmen's Commission.

In accordance with the following proclamation of the President, to-day has been set apart by the Governor of the State, and will be observed as a time of National Thanksgiving for the return of peace, for our preservation from pestilence and foreign war, and for the abundance with which the nation has been blessed:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has, also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and

Whereas, righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people;

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof, that they do set apart and observe the First Thursday of December as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these deliverances and blessings.

And I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

All public and private business will be suspended. The government offices and departments in this city will be closed during the day, with the exception of the Post-office, which is to remain open until 10 A. M. All the bureaus of the City and County Government will be closed. The Board of City Canvassers, comprising the members of the Board of Aldermen will meet at 10 A. M., pursuant to law, but after organizing will immediately adjourn to to-morrow.

Divine services will be held during the morning in all the Protestant churches and in many of other denominations, including the Synagogues. In the Catholic churches no services will be held. At Trinity there will be full choral service, and at an early hour the chimes will ring forth a merry peel. In the Broadway Tabernacle Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON will discourse on "The Peril and Duties of the Transition Period in the South." A memorial service for our fallen soldiers will be held in the Tabernacle in the evening, with appropriate music by a select choir. Rev. Dr. KENDRICH, of Charleston, will preach in the Baptist Tabernacle, Second-avenue near Tenth-street, and Rev. Dr. HENDERSON, of Louisville, Ky., in the meeting-house in Twenty-eighth-street. Services for the Deaf Mutes will be performed by Dr. GALLAUDET in St. Anne's Church, in Eighteenth-street. Rev. SELLA MARTIN will preach in Shiloh Church.

At the institutions the inmates will be treated to a good dinner, and the Randall's Island boys will parade, as usual on similar occasions, receiving the Commissioners and their friends in semi-military style. At the Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-street, the two thousand inmates will be regaled with an appetising and plentiful repast, and afterward the poor generally will be invited to partake. The children of the Five Points Mission will partake of a Thanksgiving Supper, at which the mammoth cake, four hundred pounds in weight, donated by Mr. CROOK, of Chatham-street, will be distributed. The inmates of the Home for the Friendless, in Thirtieth-street will join in the services performed in the chapel of the institution at 2 and 6 P. M., and will partake of dinner at 5 P. M. The several home industrial schools not convened at the Home, will have their Thanksgiving dinner at the respective school-rooms. The inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-street, will be regaled with turkey and plum-pudding, provided for them by their friends, and the little ones of the Wilson Industrial School in Eighth-avenue, near Ninth-street, sometimes known as the Ragged School, will be feasted to their heart's content. Twelve hundred children will dine at the Howard Mission, No. 37 New-Bowery. Some interesting exercises will take place here at 1 P. M., including singing by the children, and also at the Five Points Mission House, to which the public are invited. A festival and dinner to such returned soldiers as choose to participate will be given at the Soldiers' Home in Howard-street.

For the evening, the theatres present unusually attractive bills, and those places of amusement will doubtless be well patronized. Several concerts are also advertised, among others, one at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church. The exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society will be open day and evening.

The following has been handed us for publication:

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION,
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 444 FOURTEENTH-STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1865.

The President of the United States has set apart Thursday, the 7th day of December next, to be observed in all places of religious worship as a day of National Thanksgiving for the great mercies of God to our nation during the year now closing. It is customary upon days of thanksgiving to remember those who have received fewer of the common comforts of life, and to manifest our gratitude for the larger favors vouchsafed us, by generous gifts for the more needy. It is therefore suggested for the consideration of pastors and churches who may not have provided already a better destination for this collection, that the nation's wards are as yet the nation's poorest poor. For two hundred years systematically despoiled by State enactment and national consent, they have been tossed for the last four years upon the wildest waves of the fiery sea of war, until their very rags were torn away; and now in weary millions, they creep along the shore of peace, and see, far inland, waiting cottages and fields. But the Winter makes haste, and will bury thousands by the way, unless Good Samaritan hands shall cover their nakedness, and give them shelter from the storm. After the Winter, they will find the fields and till them, and the cottages and dwell in them. But the Winter intervenes. The officers of the bureau declare that 30,000 will perish in Georgia alone, and 40,000 more in Alabama. In Texas, in Louisiana, in Mississippi, in Tennessee, in South Carolina, in every Southern State, there may be need. It is not true that the able-bodied have not labored industriously and lived prudently hitherto, as they have had opportunity. It is susceptible of truth that no class of people in the United States have struggled with adversity more manfully or successfully, the circumstances being considered. But the desolations of war, the utter confusion of all social and industrial conditions, the abject poverty in which the return of peace found white and black alike, the extraordinary blight upon the very imperfect crops of this year, in most of the Southern States, have together, not strangely, proven too much for the best endavors of many. Thousands have succeeded—hundreds of thousands—despite all these difficulties, in providing for the Winter, and ask no charity. Other hundreds of thousands will, by steady industry, although unable to provide in advance, keep the wolf at bay, until the Spring drives him back; and these ask no charity; but there remain the equally industrious but less fortunate, who can find neither work nor wages until the planting season returns; besides the infirm and the thousands upon thousands of orphans whose mothers can not be found, and whose fathers gave up their lives that we might celebrate this peace. The President of the United States assures us that, so plainly is the relief of these, the nation's poor, the national duty, that he shall cause rations of food to be purchased and distributed gratuitously, at the expense of the National Treasury. For immediate relief, for the purchase of blankets and personal clothing, for the erection of temporary shelters, for the opening and maintenance of an hundred additional orphan asylums—not less than a million of dollars is needed. It can be given in one day by the churches to whom this address will come, with the greatest ease, if the churches will it. Contributions may be sent directly to GEORGE C. WARD, Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-street, New-York, or to either of the local Treasurers here named: WILLIAM ENDICOTT, No. 33 Summer-street, Boston; JOSEPH B. COLLINS, No. 40 Wall-street, New-York; E. W. CLARK, No. 35 South Third-street, Philadelphia; JESSE TYSON, Baltimore; C. G. HUSSEY, President, No. 37 Fifth-street, Pittsburgh; JOHN M. WALDEN, Secretary, No. 25 Lombard-block, Chicago. On behalf of the commission.

THE CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Inquest on the Body of the Boy by Coroner Collin—Testimony of the Drivers, Passengers and Spectators—Adjournment of the Investigation Until Friday.

The investigation into the circumstances attendant upon the recent collision in the Bowery on Monday night, was commenced yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. It may be remembered that the accident, which resulted in the death of an unknown boy, occurred on the cross switches, situate at the fork of the Bowery, near Fifth-street, and was caused by the collision of a Third-avenue street car and an iron freight car belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company.

The following is the substance of the testimony:

Mr. Michael Horan, driver of the Third-avenue car, sworn—I was driving car No. 87 of the Third-avenue road on Monday night: at thirty-five minutes past seven o'clock I was going down; it was dark and foggy; I did not see the Harlem freight car until I struck the switches; there was no light on the car; at that time the leading horses were just about the centre of my car; I saw that if I stopped the freight car would strike my car, so I shouted to the driver and whipped up my horses; the freight car struck the rear of my car; my horses broke loose, and I was dragged over my dash-board; there were three or four gentlemen on the front platform of my car at the time; I was knocked senseless, but soon recovered; I still held my horses, and they pulled me up; I looked around, but did not see the car; there were no bells on the horses of the freight car; my car was capsized, but the running-gear remained standing; the freight car was stopped on the track; I was exactly on my time; my horses were trotting; my directions are to go slow over the switches, and haul up if any Fourth avenue or freight cars are coming up, and let them pass; if I had seen the car coming I should have stopped; if I had stopped when I first saw the car coming, the freight-car would have passed through the centre of my car, and there would have been, no doubt, greater loss of life; I did the best I could under the circumstances; I have been driving on the Third-avenue road about two years; I had not been drinking that afternoon; every conductor is responsible for the time made by his car.

Mr. Chas. S. Haskins, driver of the freight car, sworn—I was driving the Adams Express car; I started from White and Centre streets, from the depot, at seven o'clock; my car was loaded pretty heavily; when I reached the forks of the Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth streets, I saw the Third-avenue car arriving; the car was then from ten to fifteen feet from the upper switches; the night was foggy; I was about fifteen feet from the switches at this time; I halloed to the driver and applied the brakes to the car, and I thought that the Third-avenue car had stopped; I then started on again; I saw the Third-avenue car coming on again, and again I put on the brakes as tight as I could, and halloed again; the driver of the small car whipped up his horses, and started at a brisk trot; I broke up as quick as I could, and my car was nearly stopped; my horses turned out of the track to the right; my car struck the hind part of the Third-avenue car; my car could not have run another foot if it had not collided with the small car; I felt sure that the other car had stopped; if the driver of the Third-avenue car had not whipped up his horses, my car would have gone through the middle of his car; I did not have a light on my car; there were bells on the horses; I had not been drinking that evening; I drink liquor occasionally, but not to excess; I drank two glasses of ale in the afternoon of that day; I did not see anything of the lad who was killed; I suppose that he was killed under my car; my car stopped immediately after the collision, and did not cross the switches; I had no orders in regard to my rate of speed; the Fourth-avenue and freight cars have the right of way at the switches; I have been in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company eight or nine years; some time ago I ran over an old gentleman at Forty-second-street, and he died in consequence; he was deaf; I did not whip my horses to go up the grade at the crossing that night; I was moving at moderate speed at the time, slower than I would have driven by daylight.

Mr. Jesse L. Morrill, of No. 127 East Thirtieth-street, testified that he was aboard the Third-avenue car that was run into, but he could not say whether the speed of the car was any greater than usual.

Charles Busteed, of No. 66 Fourth-avenue, Mr. John Jones, Mr. James Nugent, of No. 115 East Forty-second-street, and Mr. John Davy, of Fifty-fourth-street, gave testimony not unlike the foregoing.

Mr. Patrick Dowley, a passenger on board the Third-avenue car, testified that the car took fire after the accident, and that he assisted in taking the body of the young man who was killed from underneath the rear wheels of the Fourth-avenue car.

Mr. Bernard Sammon, conductor of the Third-avenue car, and Mr. Hugh McCormick, were examined, and the investigation was then adjourned until Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Serious Accident by the Fall of a Building.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the four-story brick building Nos. 14 and 16 Front-street, used as a warehouse for the storage of flour, fell, and caused considerable damage to property, and was nearly the cause of life being lost. For some days past the walls of No. 16 have been observed settling, and several strong beams were placed in position to prop up the same, to prevent any accident, and no further danger was apprehended.

Throughout the building, however, was a heavy storage of flour, and each floor was loaded and packed with barrels, making in the aggregate an immense weight, which, in the end, proved too great for the strength of the building. At the time mentioned, the front walls gave way, without the slightest warning, s urging out from the beams and girders, giving them no support, and sending the barrels of flour rattling into the street below. The street was a scene of rare confusion, and the fleecy clouds covered every one who came within their influence.

A carman, named JOHN WILSON, residing at No. 132 West Twenty-fifth-street, ran across the street as the accident occurred, and was thrown back by a truck and caught beneath the shower of bricks, being very seriously hurt. He was removed to the Station-house, and thence to Bellevue Hospital. JOHN HOGAN was also hurt, but not so bad as the other; he was conveyed to his residence, at No. 154 Hester-street.

The first floor of No. 14 was occupied by Mr. PATTERSON and Messrs. FINCH & SON, and the second floor by Mr. G. P. BROWN, all flour dealers. Mr. G. B. CORWIN occupied No. 16. The scene was a most terrible one, as it was at one time thought that several parties were under the ruins.

Capt. WARDLOW, of the First, and Capt. GREEN, of the Third Precinct, visited the scene of the disaster with large details of men, who began to remove the debris; but up to a late hour no signs had been discovered of any more injured persons. The force of the falling walls was so strong that the window shutters and sashes were hurled a great distance. At the latest accounts no lives had been lost, which was remarkable considering the number of persons passing at the time.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—The third of the course of lectures at the Lee-avenue Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, will be delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 13. Subject, "Ireland and the Irish."

THE LAUGHING WATERS ARE ICE-BOUND, the goodly company of flowers lie dead; but with every whiff of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS comes the scent of living blossoms athwart our Winter dreams.—*Lyons Democrat.*

[Advertisement.]

The popular hat of the season is unquestionably the one introduced by the famous KNOX, whose establishment at No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House, is one of the institutions of that locality. The new style of hat is remarkable for neatness and elegance, and it seems to be adapted to every style of countenance. It is, in fact, a gentlemanly hat, and imparts an air of gentility to the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

MEXICAN EXPRESS COMPANY is prepared to forward letters per steamer VERA CRUZ to all parts of Mexico, in charge of special messenger. Bag closes at the office of the company, No. 60 Broadway, at 10 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, Dec. 8, 1865.
GEO. F. KNORR, Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladie's Balmorals; heavy boots for the promenade; French calfskin, and patent leather boots, for gentlemen; and boots and shoes for children are always obtainable at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, cheaper than elsewhere. His establishment merits its popularity.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 11 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises... 10 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 03 | Gov. Island. 11 52 | Hell Gate... 1 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston Fox & Co.; Triton, Darling, Georgetown, D. C., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Romp, Marshall, St. Steven's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Messenger, Small, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; T. J. Southard, Maxwell, Genoa.

Brigs Prestissimo, (Br.,) James, Malta and Messina, F. C. Schmidt & Co.; Pavilion, (Br.,) Hiltz, St. John, N. D., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Cuban, (Br.,) Jenkins, St. John, N. B., W. H. Murdock; Markland, (Br.,) Harding, Genoa, Baetjer & De Vertu.

Schooners Wild Flower, (Br.,) McCulloch, Penniston & Co.; Gush Banker, Ellis, Kingston, Davison & Spearing; Robert B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; America, Reynolds, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; J. Burley, Shaw, Newbern, Murray & Nephew.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen Nov. 18 and Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 702 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Dec. 4, 3 P. M., lon. 64 W., lat. 42 H., passed Bremen steamship New-York, and the same day, at 4 P. M., Br. steamship City of London. Dec. 5, lat. 68 30 W., lon. 40 52 W., an abandoned full-rigged ship, bound W.

Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, Havana Dec. 2, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Dec. 4, lat. 32 20, lon. 78, passed brig Ella Maria, bound N.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Savannah Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamer Washington, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Pierson.

Ship Columbia, Thompson, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. and 223 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. No births or deaths among the passengers. Nov. 19, lat. 43 19, lon. 42, William Dunn, a seaman, of Arklow, Ireland, fell from maintopsail-yard, while reefing, on deck, and died three days afterward.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool Nov. 4, with mdse. and 60 passengers (all well) to Williams & Guion. Encountered stormy weather. Nov. 19, lat. 43 30, lon. 42, spoke ship Columbia, from Liverpool for New-York. Nov. 23, lat. 42½, lon. 59, saw an Inman steamer, bound E.; also steamer Arago, bound E. Dec. 3, lat. 41, lon. 69, saw a 3-masted steamer, bound E.

Ship Hibernia, Jansen, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 327 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Had one death on the passage. Dec. 1, lat. 40 47, lon. 67 30, spoke ship John Frazer, from Liverpool for New-York, 42 ds. out.

Ship Guiding Star, (of Boston,) Small, Shields, via Queenstown 23 ds., with coal to George Parmlee.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewall, Havana 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Investigator, (of Searsport,) Carver, Newcastle 60 ds., with coal and chemicals to Walsh & Carver. Has had heavy weather; stove bulwarks and split sails.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Parmelee, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Bishop Bros., of New-Haven. Left no vessels.

Bark Washington Butcher, Nickerson, Apalachicola Nov. 10, with cotton to Brockway & Baker. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; since that time experienced very heavy weather. Nov. 25, lat. 35 55, lon. 74 25, passed a number of bales of cotton; it blowing very heavy, with a high sea, did not deem it prudent to lower a boat to get them.—(Arr. 1st inst.)

Bark Rosamond, Wallace, Galveston, with cotton to Peck & Church.—(Arr. 4th inst.)

Bark Arlington, Barrett, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass Nov. 15, with cotton to Peck & Church.—(Arr. 4th inst.)

Bark Nineveh, (of Thomaston, Me.,) Stackpole, Mobile 13 ds., with cotton to master.

Brig Yazoo, Cunningham, Galveston 28 ds.; is bound to Liverpool. Having encountered very heavy weather in the gulf, the vessel sprung a leak, lost and split sails, &c., and was obliged to put into this port in distress.

Brig Eleanora, (Br.,) Plumber, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig H. G. Berry, (of Nassau,) Strout, Havana, via Key West, where she put in distress,) 22 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Samuel G. Adams, (of Philadelphia,) Barrett, Galveston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Brig Cimeros, (Span.,) Francis, Matanzas 19 ds., in ballast to Rivera, Cardoza & Co.

Brig Wm. Nichols, Ames, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Brig Harriet Amelia, (Br.,) Cox, Maitland, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Gratitude, (Aus.,) Perissal, Pernambuco 38 ds., with hides, &c., to order.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Emery, Wilmington, N. C., 14 ds., with naval stores to Holyoke & Murray. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with continued N. W. gales, and was driven as far E. as lon. 63.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Hall, Eleuthera 19 ds., with fruit to James Douglass. Has had heavy W. and N. W. winds the entire passage. Left no vessels.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Sedgley, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Orion, Alvey, Fall River, with shafts and nails to Novelty Iron Works.

Schr. Arctic, ——, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Port Morris.

Schr. Constellation, ——, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Providence.

Schr. Melrose, (of Nassau,) Rhodenwall, Inagua 24 ds., with logwood, &c., to Montell & Bartow.

Schr. Fred Warren, Robinson, Bucksport 15 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Edwards, Provincetown, with fish for Philadelphia.

Schr. Navigator, ——, Jacksonville, with naval stores and cotton to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. S. E. Brown, ——, Jacksonville, with cotton.

Schr. E. A. Elliot, ——, Georgetown, with resin.

Schr. Elk, ——, Port Royal, with cotton.

Schr. Alexander, Kelly, Lepreaux.

Schr. R. V. Edwards, Limpkin, Providence.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Marshall, Providence.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Azelda & Laura, McIndue, Portland, Me., boxes.

Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Fall River.

Schr. Clyde, Baker, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Below.

Ship Fawn, from London.

Brig Suwanee, ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; City of Bath, from New-York, via Tarpaulin Cove.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 6—Arr. brig Rio Grande, from Cardenas for Boston, with loss of deck-load.

WOODS' HOLE, Dec. 6—Passing by, steamer Glaucus, from New-York for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Catharine Nichols—brig, from Baltimore for Boston, Dec. 3, lon. 72 30.

Emily—bark, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, Nov. 16, lat. 44 20, lon. 38 44.

Monmouth—Br. ship, 40 ds. from Mobile for Liverpool, Nov. 15, lat. 44 38, lon. 38 02.

Perseverance—Br. ship, standing E., with foremast gone, Nov. 6, lat. 48, lon. 15.

Sarah L. Hall—schr., from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, 6 ds. out, Dec. 4.

Silena—Br. brig, from Minititlan for Cork for orders, Nov. 26, lat. 42 21, lon. 57 38.

Webster—ship, hence for Liverpool, no date, lat. 40 25, lon. 48.

Foreign Ports.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, Amazon and American Congress, at Gravesend; Minnehaha, at Londonderry.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Kate Stewart, at Queenstown.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Columbia, at Havre.

Arr. from Wilmington, Persia, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, Britannia, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Moonbeam, from Liverpool for Boston, has put back.

Ship Prince of Wales, from Swansea for New-Orleans, is ashore at Neath Bar.

The loss of ship William & Frederick, from Mobile for Cardiff, is reported, from Oporto, by a person who gave his name as Antonio, who said he was her master. The crew took to the boats, but all perished except him. His report respecting dates, latitude and longitude is very confused.

Bark Dresden, from Glasgow for Boston, put into Belfast 21st, leaky.

Ship Pathfinder, from London for Boston, which put into Queenstown leaky, is discharging.

Ship Orpheus, from Bremen for New-York, put in at Folkestone, after colliding with and sinking schr. Maria.

The Alexander McNeill, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was still discharging at Fayal on Nov. 4.

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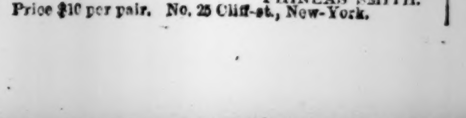

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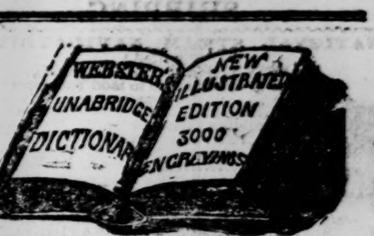

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BONNETS FOR $10, SOLD ON BROADWAY AT $15.
BONNETS FOR $12, SOLD ON BROADWAY AT $16.
BONNETS FOR $15, SOLD ON BROADWAY AT $20.
BONNETS FOR $18, SOLD ON BROADWAY AT $25.
BONNETS FOR $20, SOLD ON BROADWAY AT $30.
BONNETS FOR $25, SOLD ON BROADWAY AT $35.

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Of felt, velvet and beaver, for ladies, misses and children, positively the largest variety in New-York, ranging in prices from $6 to $15. We call your especial attention to these, and ask an inspection of our stock.

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Take the cars from Astor House and Canal-st; tell the conductor to let you out at 10th-st. The proprietors or employes of any of the hotels will direct strangers to our

MAMMOTH MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 136 SIXTH-AVENUE,
M. T. HIGGINS.

MACPHERSON & DONALDSMITH
BREWERS OF FINE PALE ALES & PORTER
WEST 18TH ST. BET. 7TH & 8TH AVES. NEW-YORK.

These ALES and PORTERS are of superior quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

COUGH NO MORE.

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, sore throat, consumption, and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is the only preparation known to cure chronic coughs, asthma and consumption. It never fails to cure whooping cough and croup. Try a bottle directly. It is prepared from honey. It is particularly recommended for the young and the old. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.
WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., Agents.

CURE FOR PILES.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of blind and bleeding piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.
For sale by all druggists at 50 cents a bottle.
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., Agents.

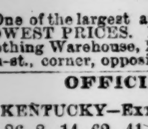
25 Pr. Cent SAVED!

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

PHENOL SODIQUE.

For wounds, cuts, bruises, indolent ulcers, old sores, and wherever a superior dressing is required, apply the great French styptic and disinfectant PHENOL SODIQUE.
For sale by Hegeman & Co., Broadway; J. C. Rushton, corner Broadway and 25th-st.; Pyle Bros., Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Alexander Hudnut, Court-st., Brooklyn.
CHAS. K. FANNING & CO., Wholesale Agents,
No. 102 William-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.



A SUITABLE PRESENT to a gentleman who smokes is a meerschaum pipe or cigar-holder, warranted genuine, at
POLLAK & SON,
Meerschaum Manufacturers,
No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.

OVER COATS.

One of the largest and best Stocks in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES. FREEMEN & BURR'S One-Price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton-st., and No. 90 Nassau-st., corner, opposite the Sun Building.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 679, Dec. 6, 1865.
26, 8, 14, 62, 41, 25, 58, 22, 43, 27, 76, 60.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 680, Dec. 6, 1865.
66, 54, 24, 68, 35, 67, 20, 37, 48, 30, 17, 14.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 579, Dec. 6, 1865.
38, 59, 15, 74, 48, 25, 4, 78, 17, 23, 11, 72.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 580, Dec. 6, 1865.
61, 31, 38, 43, 53, 67, 49, 75, 68, 6, 17, 42.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $21 in gold. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing
SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NOTICE TO CANVASSERS OF ELECTION.—The Election District Canvassers of the following districts have failed to comply with the provisions of law directing that returns shall be filed in this office within a period of twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls on the day of election.

The delinquent Canvassers are hereby notified to file such returns in this office immediately:

Second Election District, Sixth Ward.
Fifteenth Election District, Eleventh Ward.
Fourth Election District, Fourteenth Ward.
Fifth Election District, Fifteenth Ward.
Tenth Election District, Sixteenth Ward.
Thirteenth Election District, Sixteenth Ward.
Seventeenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward.
Twenty-second Election District, Seventeenth Ward.
Fifth Election District, Eighteenth Ward.
Fourth Election District, Nineteenth Ward.
Sixth Election District, Nineteenth Ward.
Tenth Election District, Nineteenth Ward.
Third Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

DAVID T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.